





雑誌 42529-55

ISBN4-06-361055-1 C9979 ¥514E (0)

講談社/定価:本体514円(税別)











CHAPTER 34 - IRRESPONSIBLE PERSON	3
CHAPTER 35 - GOOD STUFF	21
CHAPTER 36 - LAZINESS.	
CHAPTER 37 - LIKE A MONKEY	59
CHAPTER 38 - A MISS.	77
CHAPTER 39 - APRIL	95
CHAPTER 40 - MAGIC.	113
CHAPTER 41 - IT CAME OUT.	131
CHAPTER 42 - BE THANKFUL	149
LAST CHAPTER - FOOL	167

Hinoru Furuya

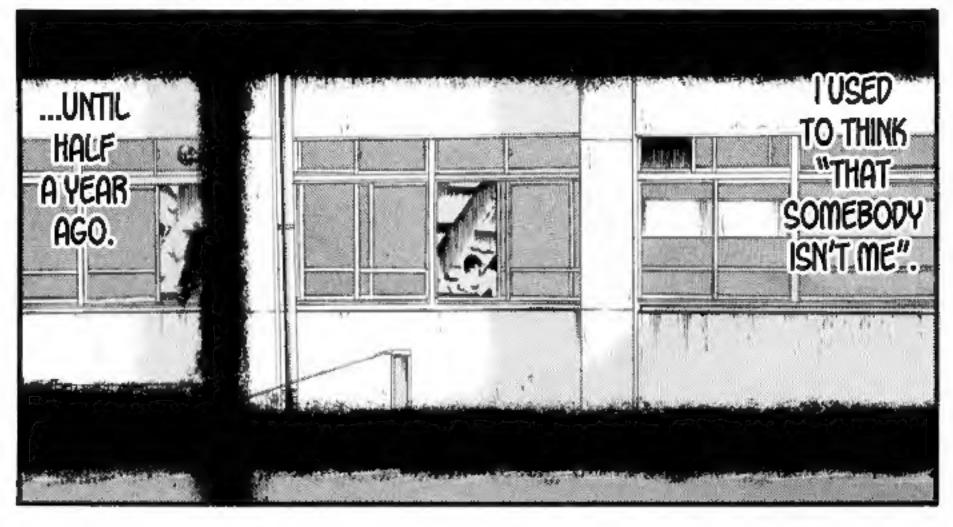


I KEEP
BACKSLIDING.
I DON'T
HAVE
ANY
REGRET
ANYMORE.



## **CHAPTER 34: IRRESPONSIBLE PERSON**



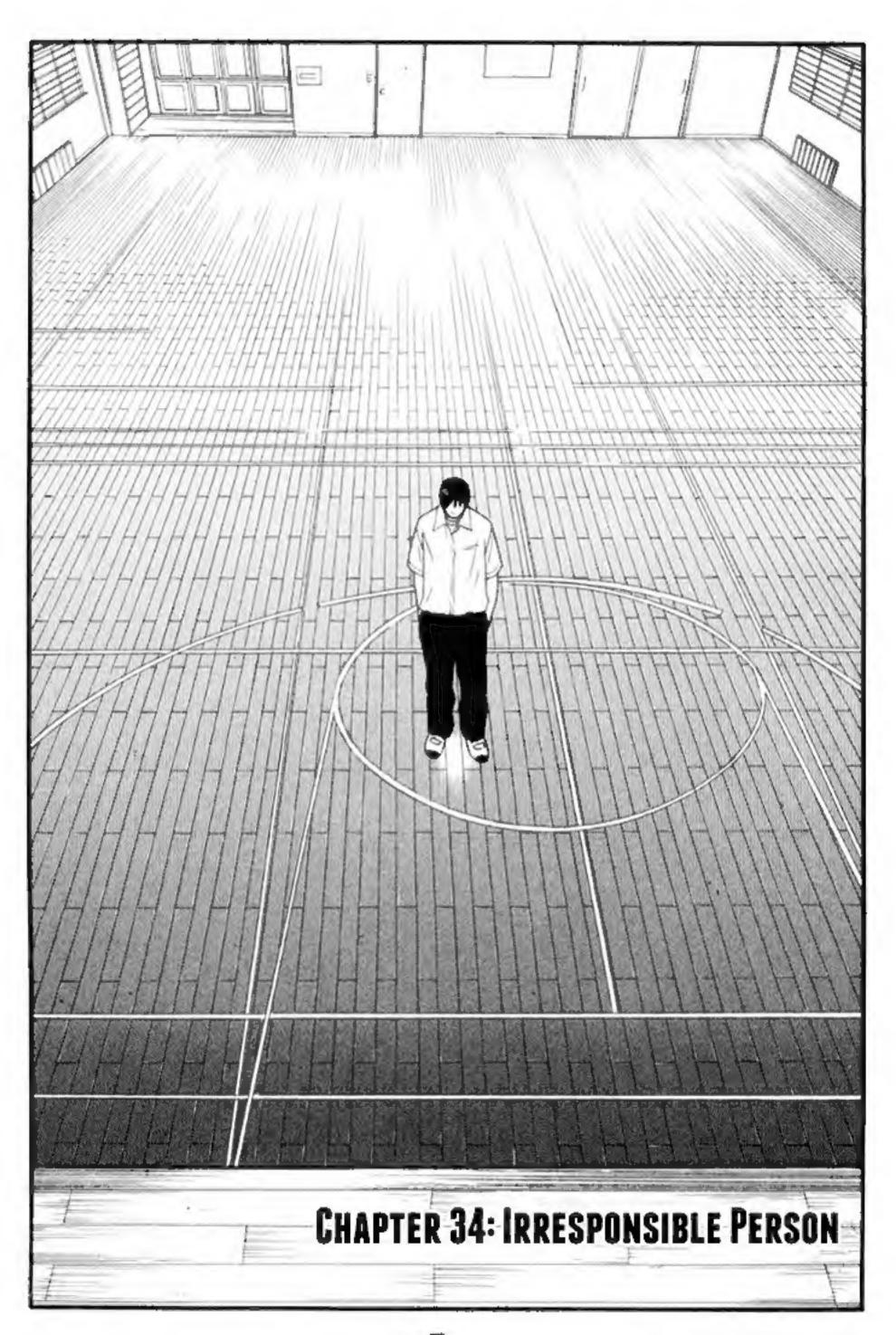


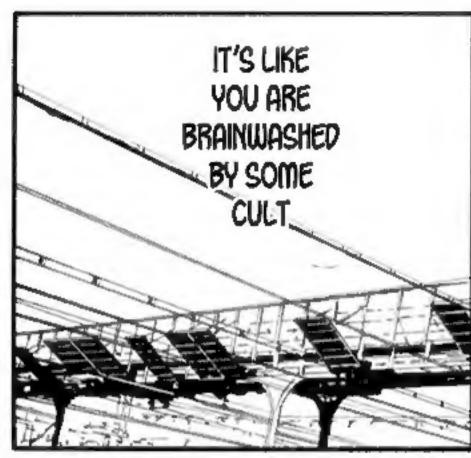


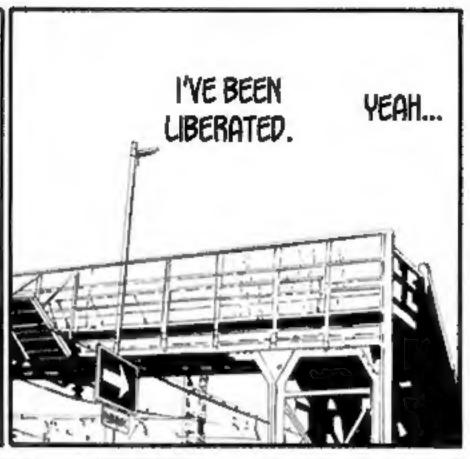




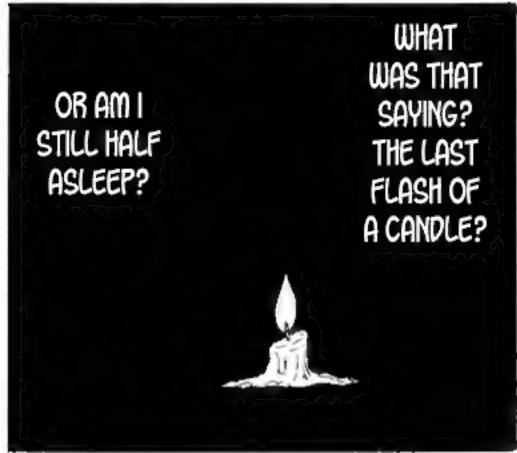














THERE ARE MANY THINGS... GETTING YOUR ARMS AND LEGS RIPPED OFF?

GOING BLIND? WHAT'S THE SCARIEST THING IN THE WORLD?











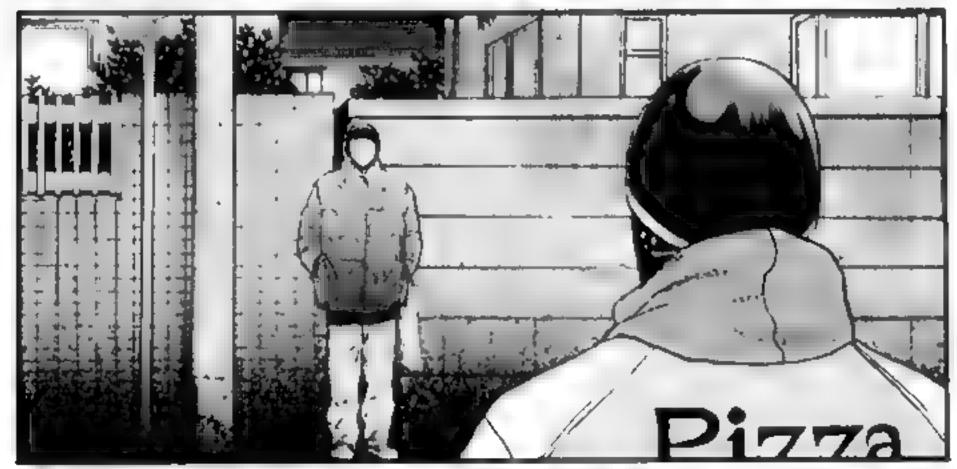












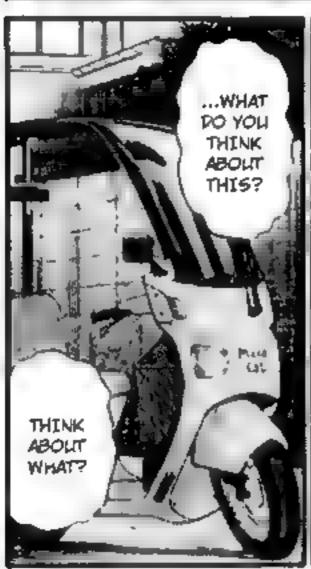






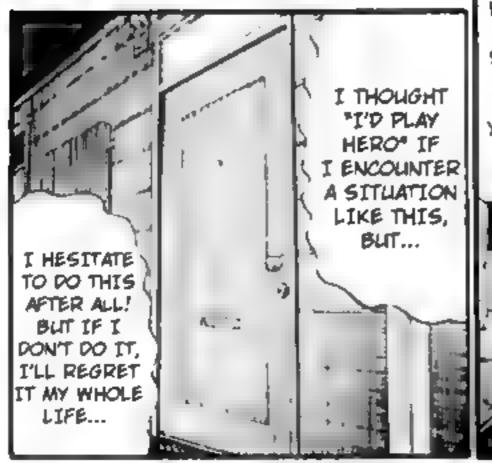


















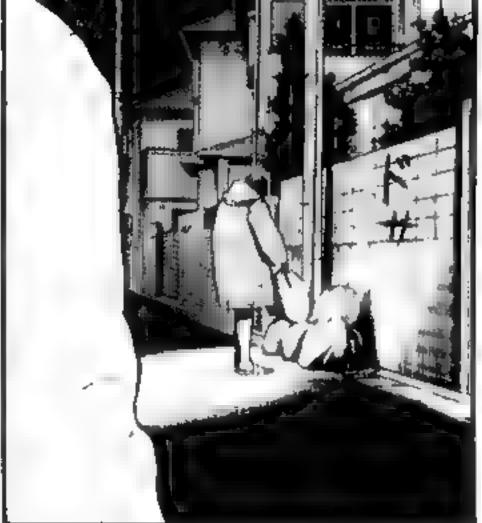






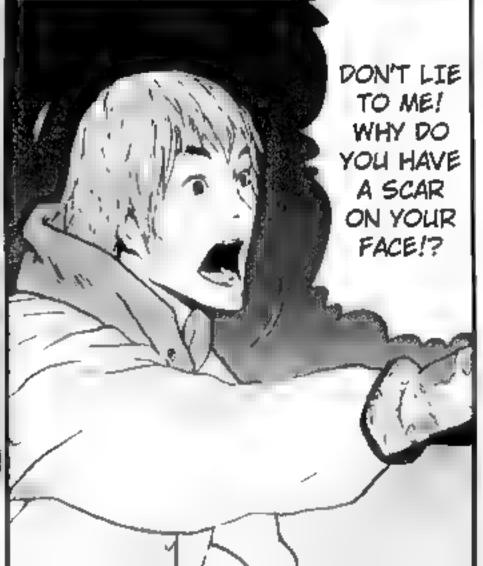






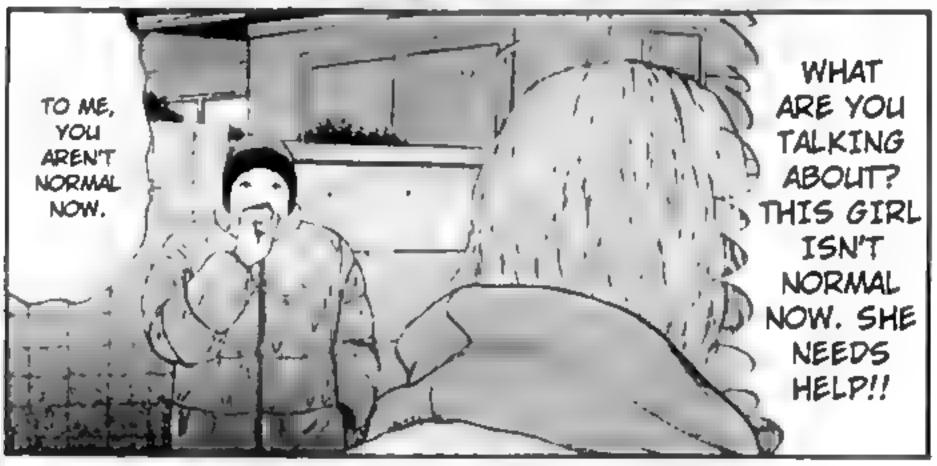
































































## **DEADBEAT-SCANS**

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I'm not convinced this is a good idea, but well, here we go. I will try to start something new with this chapter, explaining some things that a not many of you will be familiar with, pertaining to scanlation work. We will be covering typesetting today.

To anyone who hasn't been involved in scanlation work, typesetting seems easy enough, right? Just copy-paste some text on the page, done. Yeah.... Not quite. Not at all. Of course, it all depends on the exact series that is being worked on. A lot more work goes into this than you expect. Think about newspaper articles and SFX and slanted text panels. Think about all the background text for which, more often than not, you have to go and pick new fonts, because it's an entirely different style than any of the ones you used up to that point. Some fonts don't support unusual characters like \* % @ # ~~ – and so on.

Then you also have to consider breaking the sentences sensibly, to make it fit in the bubble and be easy to read. This is especially troublesome because Japanese often have their sentences run top to bottom, so the bubbles are thin and long. English, on the other hand, has long words and it's written more horizontally. Trying to fit long words into a thin bubble is very infuriating at first, until you resort to breaking the words with hyphens. As you'd expect, when doing so, words you break with hyphens have to be easy to read and understand.

Fun as these issues may be to deal with, it can be worse, so much worse. For perfectionists, a sentence that doesn't look perfect needs to be insisted on until you get it just right. All of the above issues can get to you and make you not want to typeset anymore. If you keep at it for long enough, you start automating the whole process and you don't even notice when you finished a whole chapter.

Next chapter: cleaning.

RAWs:

Internet

Translation:

Masa

Proofreading:

crazy\_horse

Cleans:

crazy\_horse

Redraws:

kyuubi654 Masa

QC:

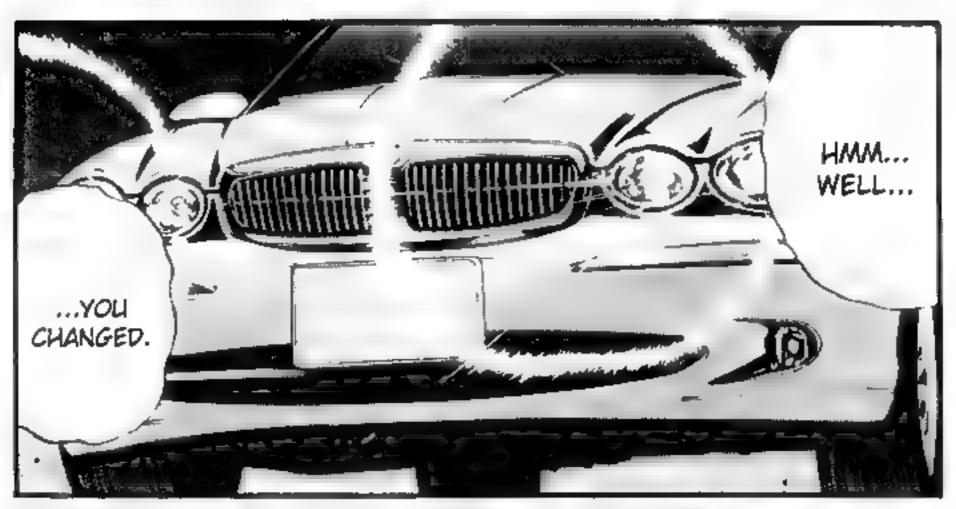


Please leave some feedback on the release posts of all our series.

It shows us that you actually care about our work.

Or don't, whatever, I'm not telling you what to do. You keehers.



















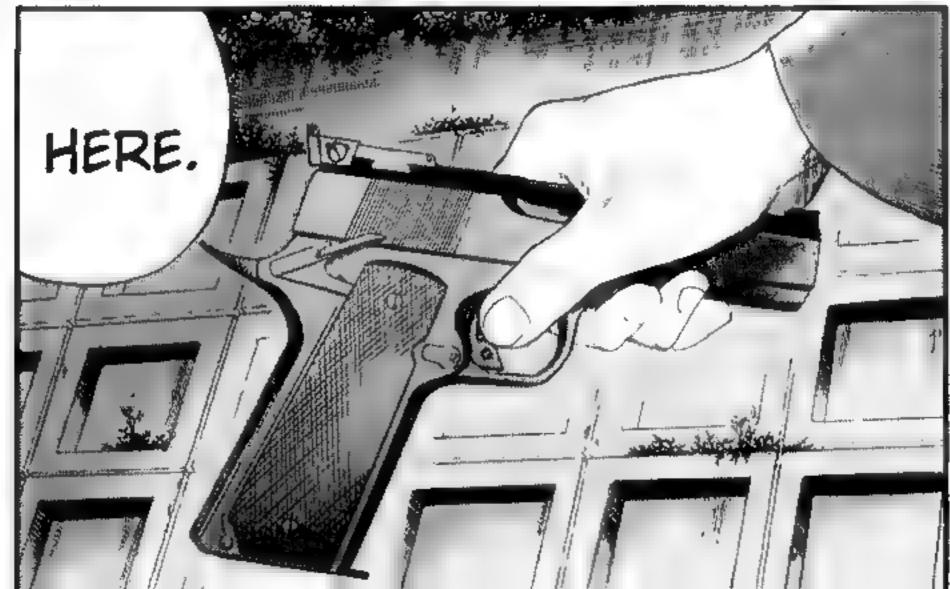


















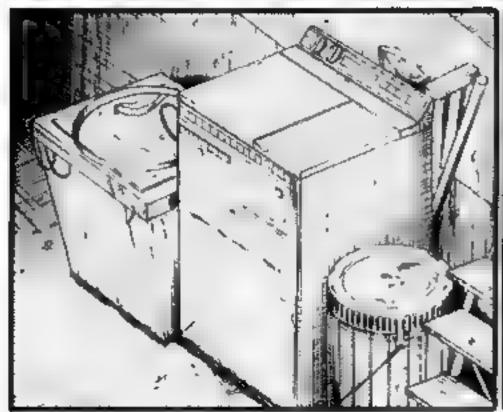






































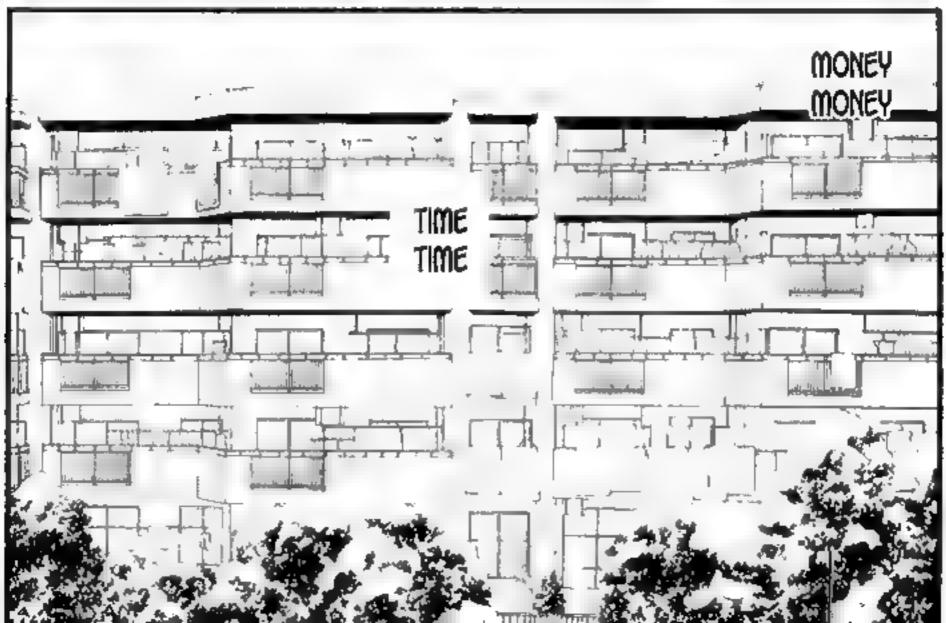






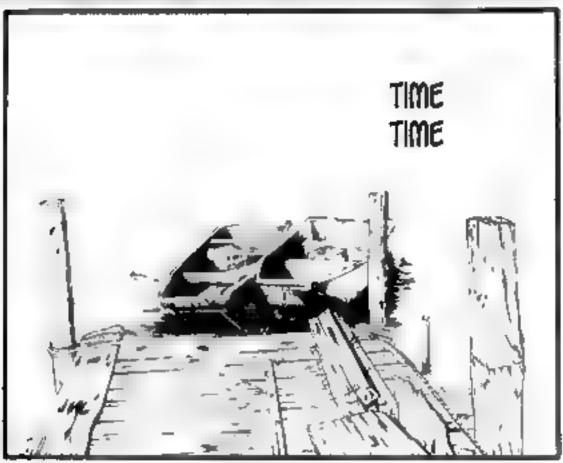








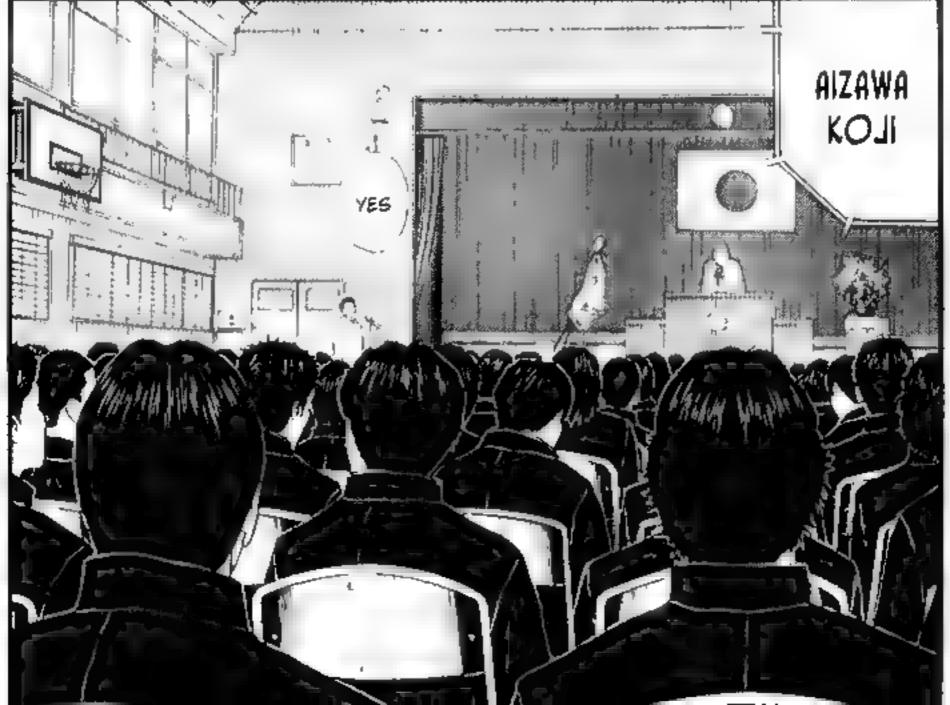






...THAT SOUNDS SO STUPID... WOULD THE
NEWS PUT MY
MOTIVE DOWN
AS "HE WAS SICK!
OF EVERYTHING"?

















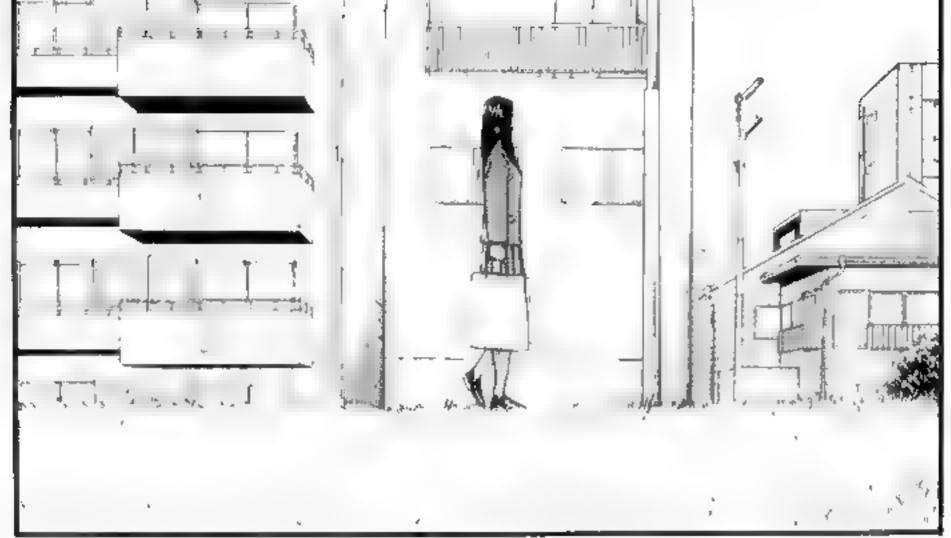
















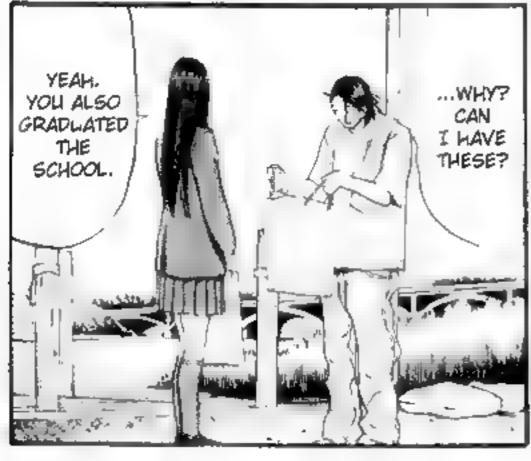


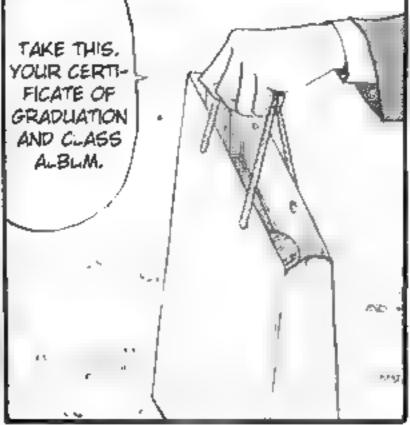




















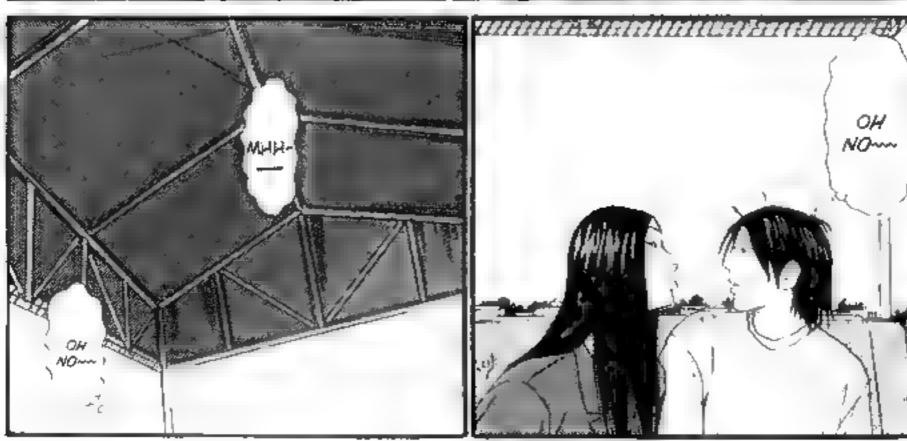
















## **DEADBEAT-SCANS**

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Lately, there has been a significant decrease in the rate of releases for 'this series and I would like to apologize for that. The bad news is that it will continue to be like this for quite a while, unfortunately. To try and make up for this, I'll just finish all the operations involved in scanlation here and now.

Starting with this chapter, a very good proofreader will join the project, namely *georgi* from *Imangascans*. Many thanks to him, for helping out with the project and also to *cmertb*, who acted as an intermediary.

2. Translation. The most important part of a project, no doubt. Depending on what kind of manga demographic you work on, it can be easy, as in shounen, where they hint the actual meaning of a certain kanji, or seinen, where they don't. Finding translators for a seinen series is very hard.

3. Cleaning. The second most important part of scanlation. Cleaning can also be a walk in the park or hell on Earth, depending on the amount of redraws. Generally, it's expected of a cleaner to be able to redraw fairly well, but some groups prefer to have these operations done by different people, depending on the size of the project and the amount of redraws. While basic cleaning doesn't take that long and isn't that hard, complex redraws take a long time to do fully, which is a damn shame, because they mostly go unnoticed by the readers.

4. Proofreading. This operation is important and should not be skipped if the translator is not a native English speaker or they don't have extensive knowledge of the language.

5. Quality check. The last, but not least operation. This step should be mandatory for every group that respect themselves and their work. Typos, faulty cleaning/redrawing, missing or badly numbered pages, the wrong use of a font, everything should be spotted here and corrected.

Here is a simplified version of the whole scanlation process: Leaning — translation — proofreading — typesetting — quality check.

RAWs: Internet

Translation: 🧎 Masa 🍨

Proofreading: georgi >

Cleans: \_\_\_\_\_ crazy\_horse | Typesetting: \_\_\_ crazy\_horse |

QC: Masa

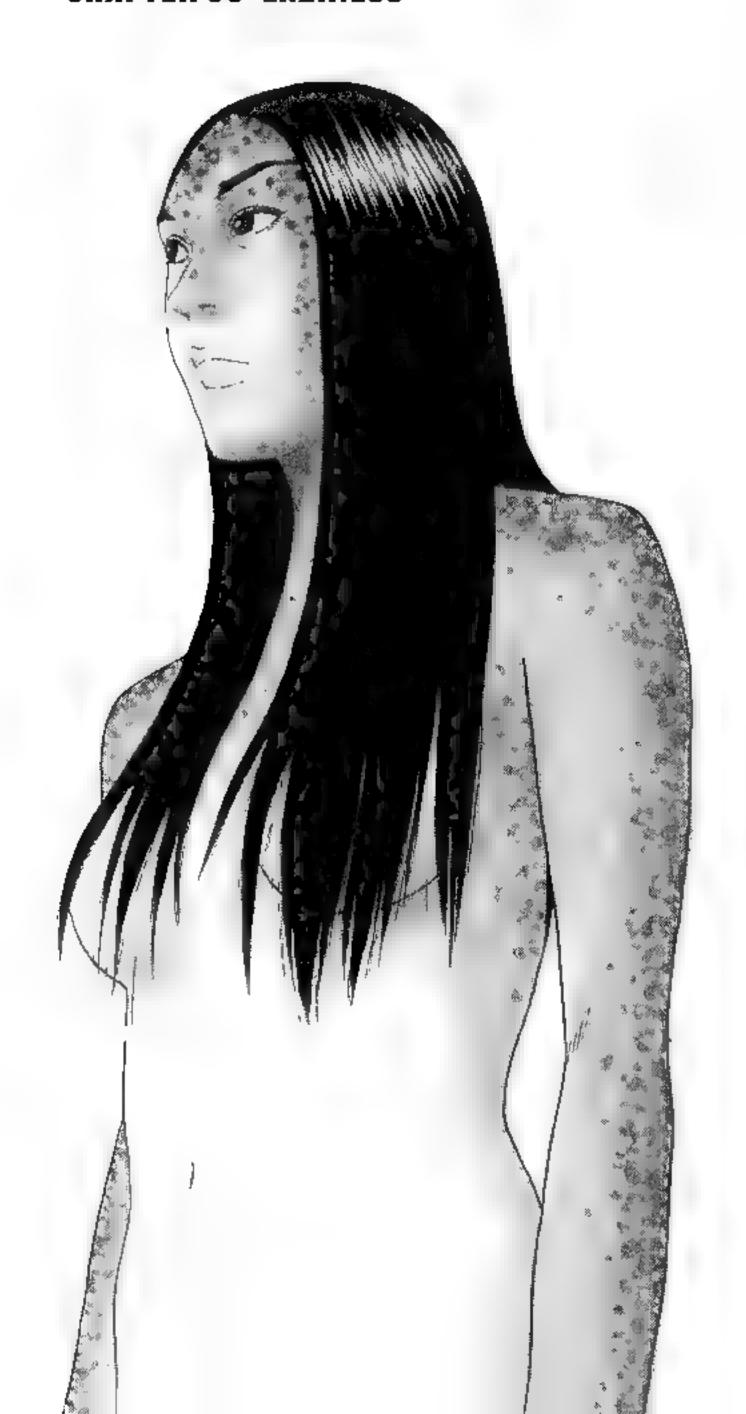


Please leave some feedback on the release posts of all our series.

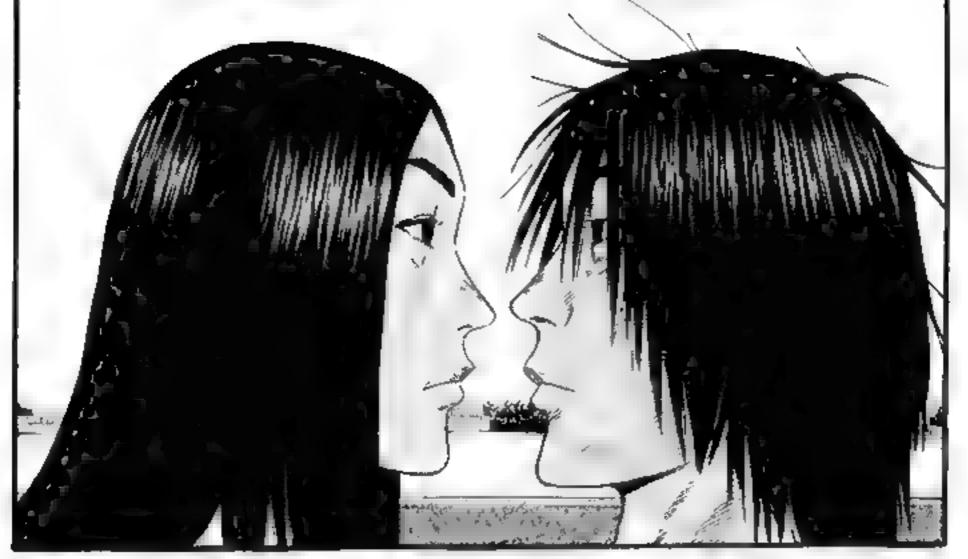
It shows us that you actually care about our work.

Or don't, whatever, I'm not telling you what to do. You leachers.

## **CHAPTER 36: LAZINESS**





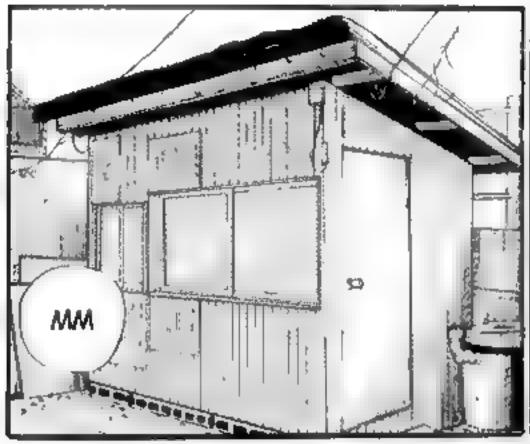




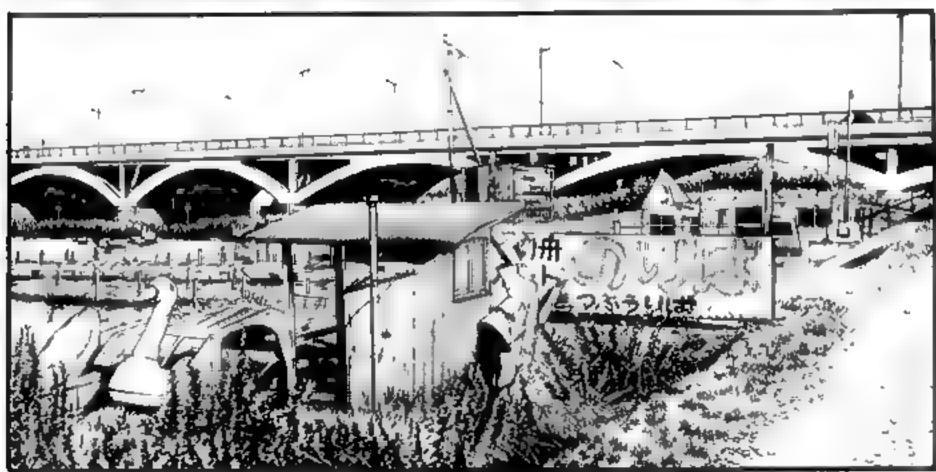




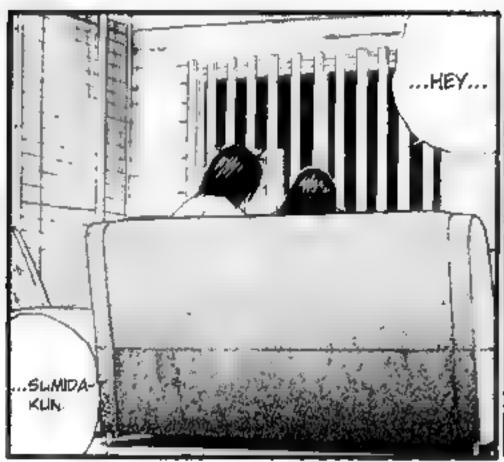








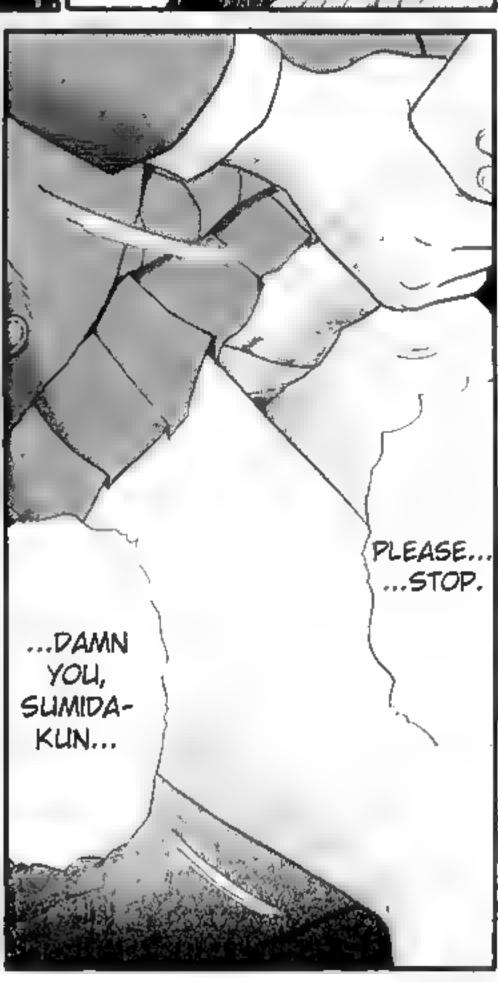


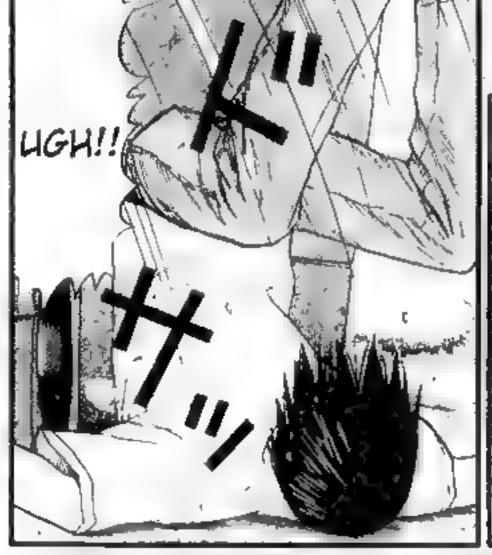


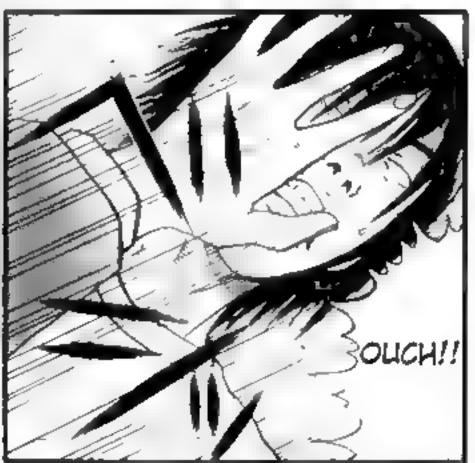






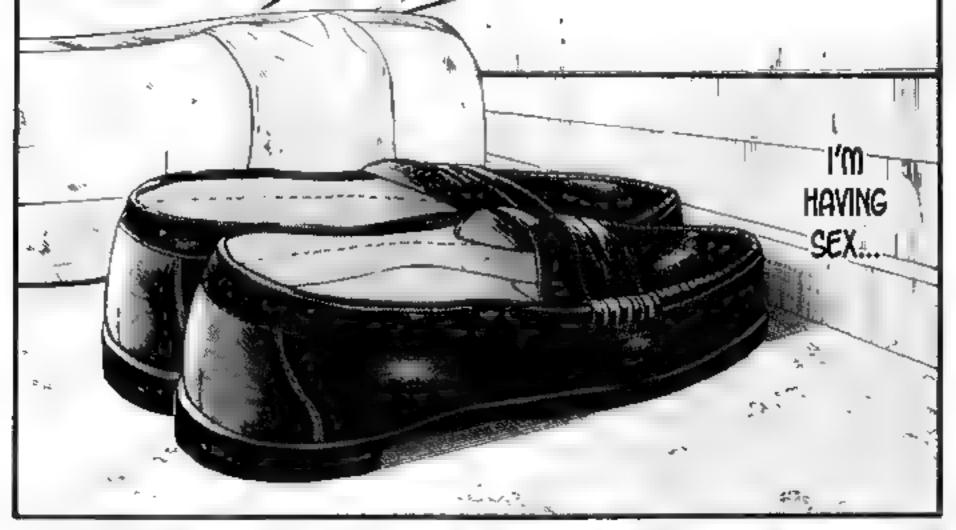


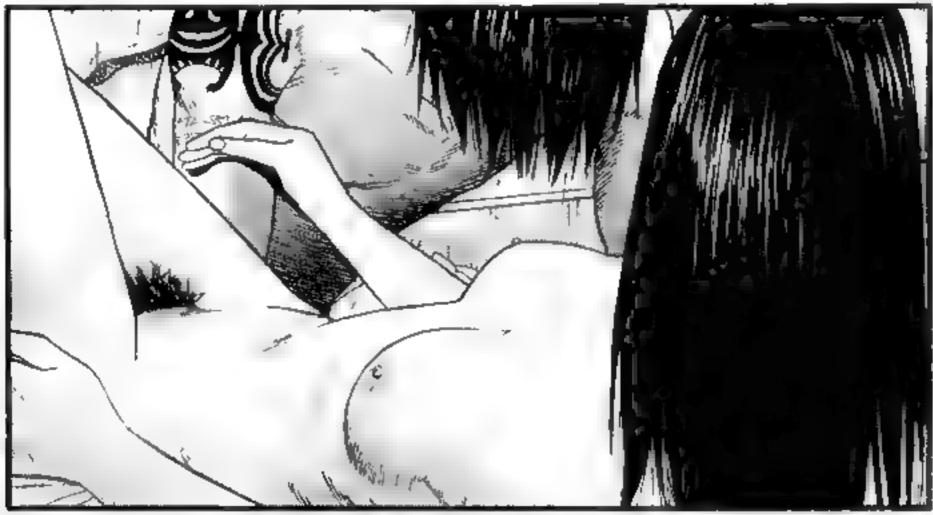






















































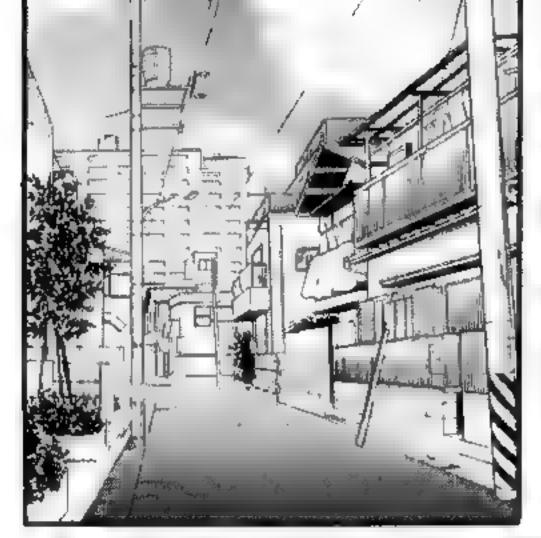




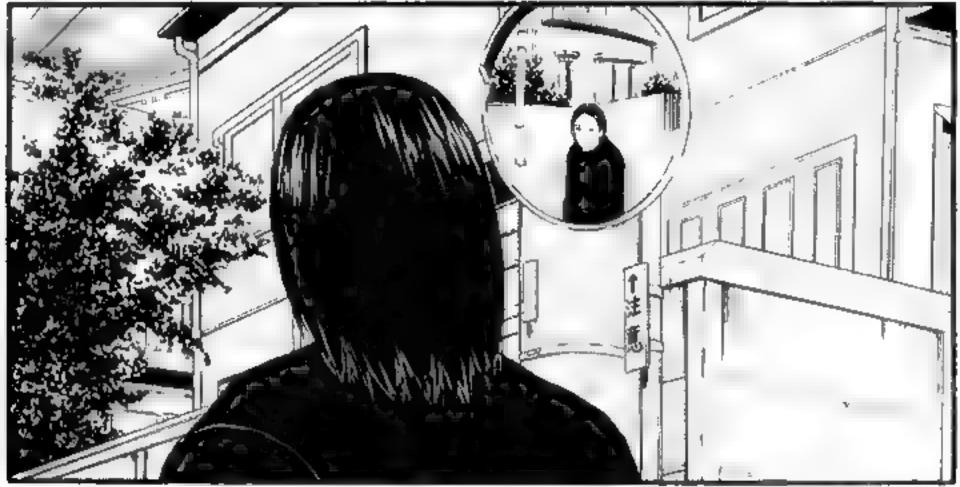






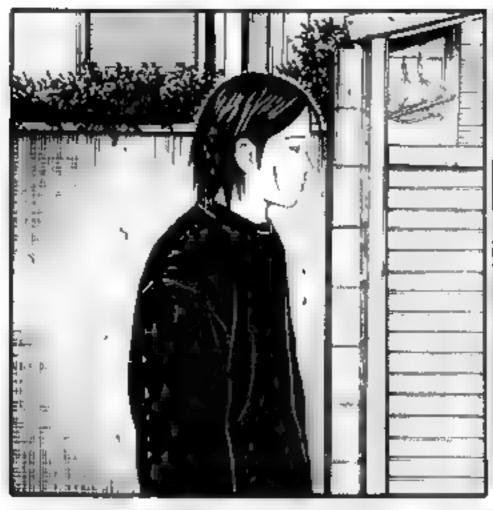
















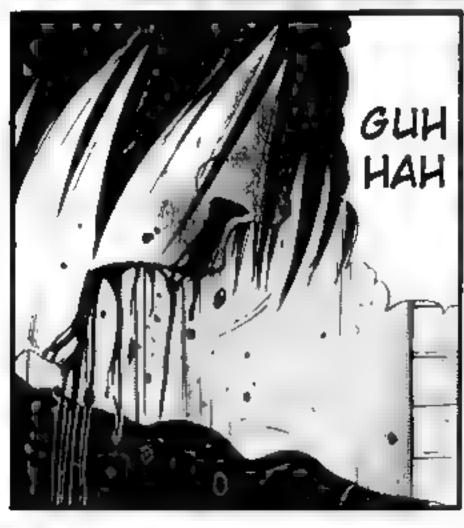


































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If you read a lot of manga or watch a ton of anime, chances are you're already familiar with Japanese food, especially onigiri. That being said, we won't dwell too much on the subject.

O-nigiri, also known as o-musubi, nigirimeshi or rice ball, is a Japanese food made from white rice formed into triangular or oval shapes and often wrapped in nori (seaweed). Traditionally, an onigiri is filled with pickled ume (umeboshi), salted salmon, katsuobushi, kombu, tarako, or any other salty or sour ingredient as a natural preservative. Because of the popularity of onigiri in Japan, most convenience stores stock their onigiri with various fillings and flavors. There are even specialized shops which only sell onigiri to take out.

Common shapes of onigiri are triangle, tawara (a round pillar shape), round (similar to the shape of Gouda cheese and kagami mochi), ball and square. Generally, onigiri made with pre-seasoned rice is not filled with ingredients. Typical fillings include dressed dishes (tuna with mayonnaise, shrimp with mayonnaise), dried fish (roasted and crumbled mackerel, Japanese horse mackerel), fried foods (small sized tempura, cutlet), dried foods (okaka, also known as katsuobushi: dried, fermented, and smoked skipjack tuna), processed roe (mentaiko, caviar), shiokara (squid, shuto), pickled fruit and vegetables (umeboshi, takana) or miso, sometimes mixed with green onion, or roasted.

Information compiled and simplified from wikipedia. Read more here: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onigiri

RAWs: Internet

Translation: 🐎 Masa .

Proofreading: crazy\_horse

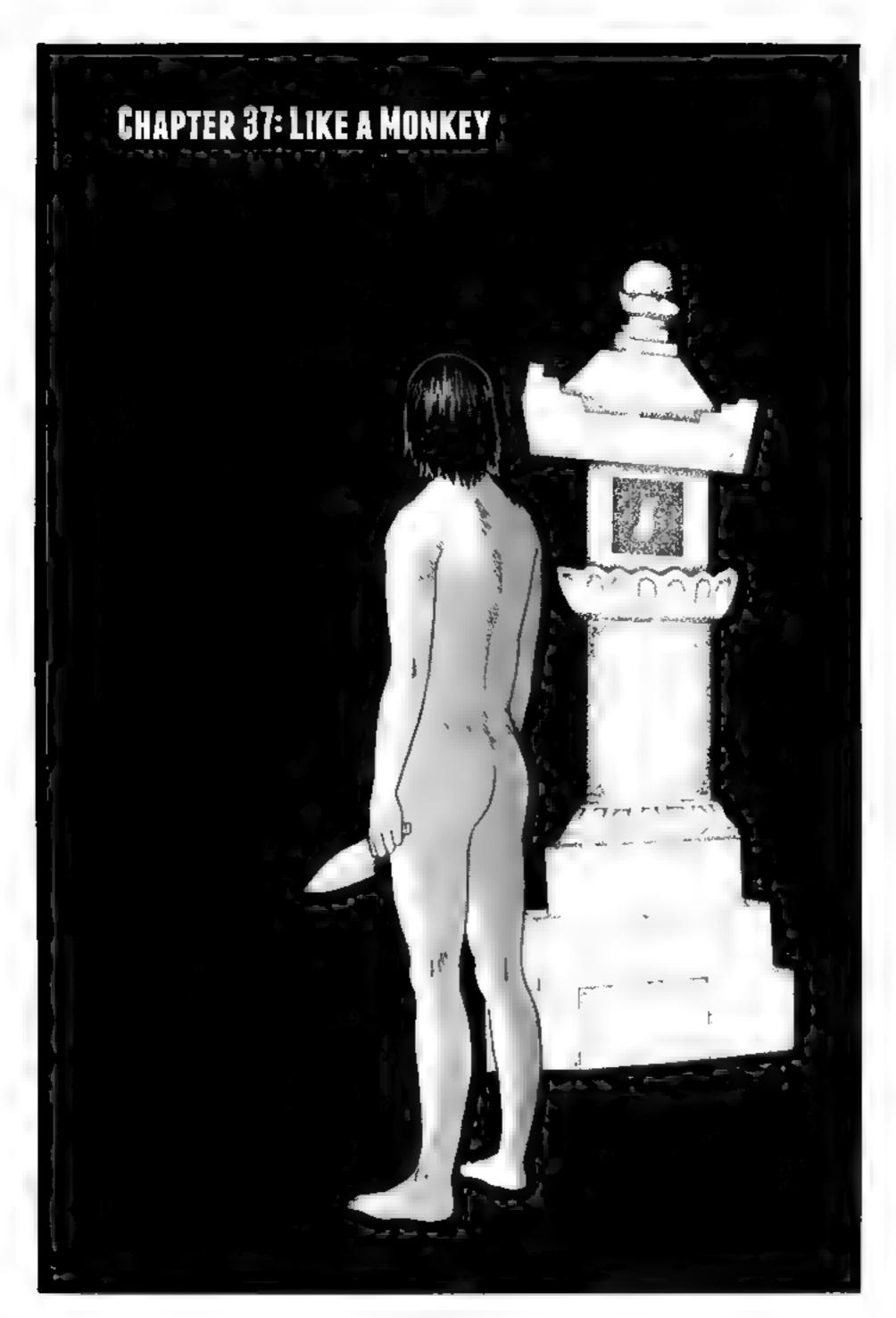
Cleans: \_ 🔌 🤄 crazy\_horse

Typesetting: crazy\_horse

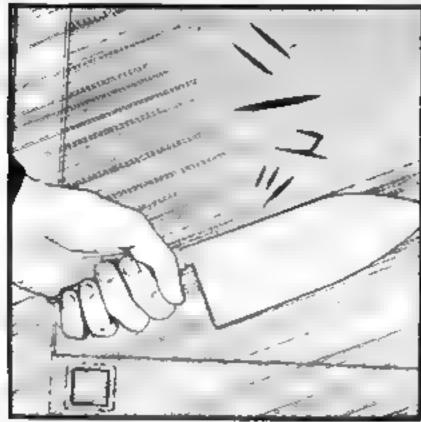
QC: Masa



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It shows us that you actually care about our work.
Or don't, whatever, I'm not telling you what to do. You beches,









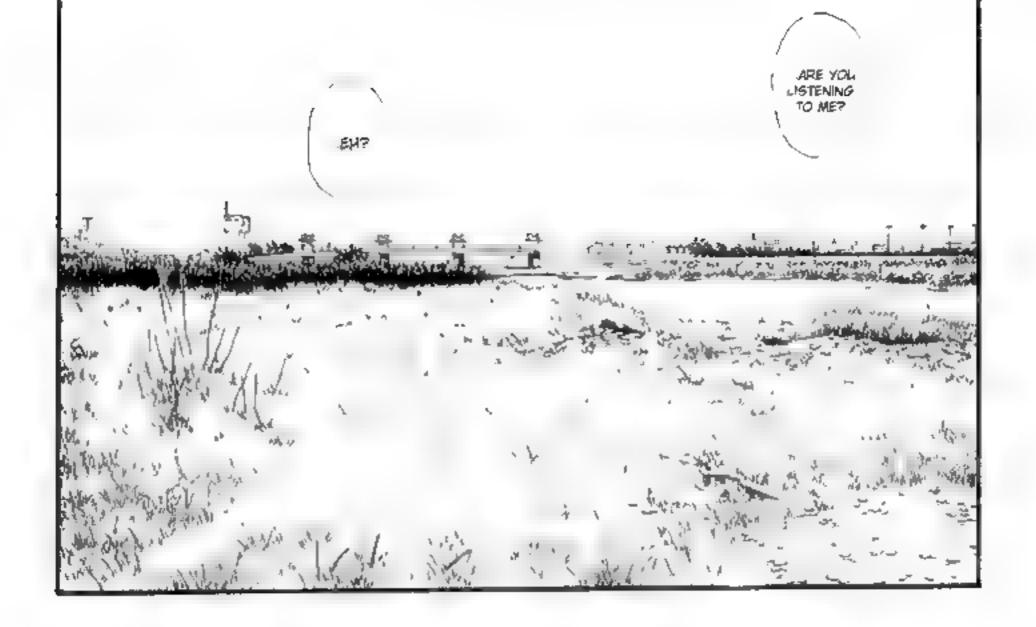
















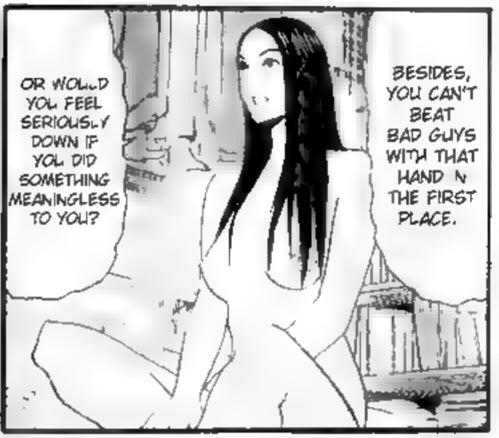


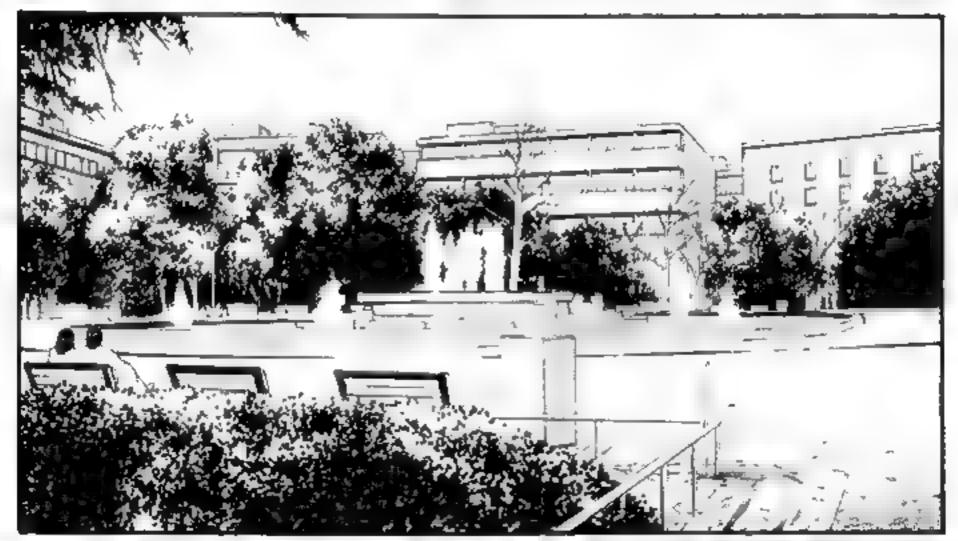


























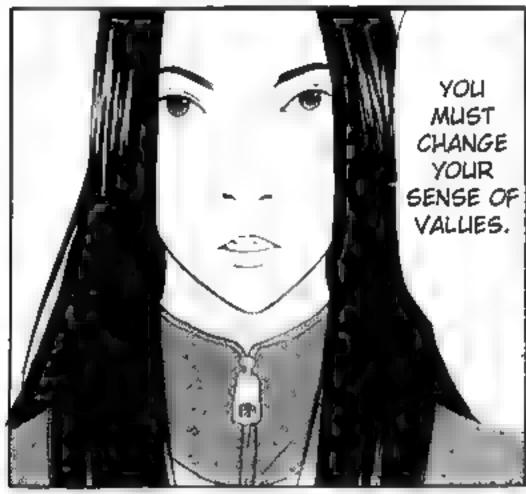








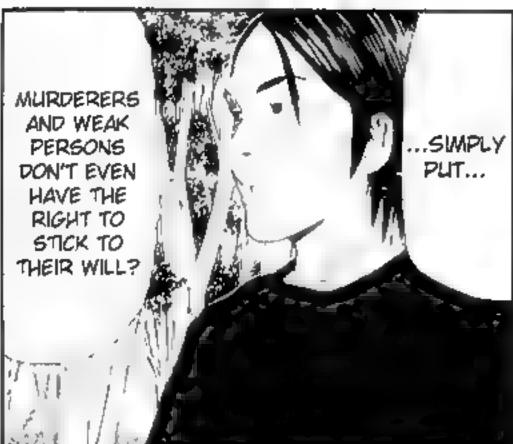
























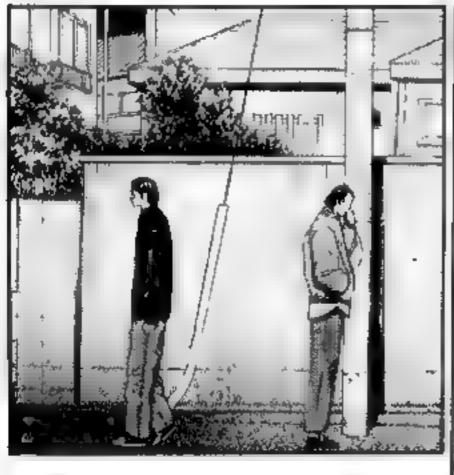




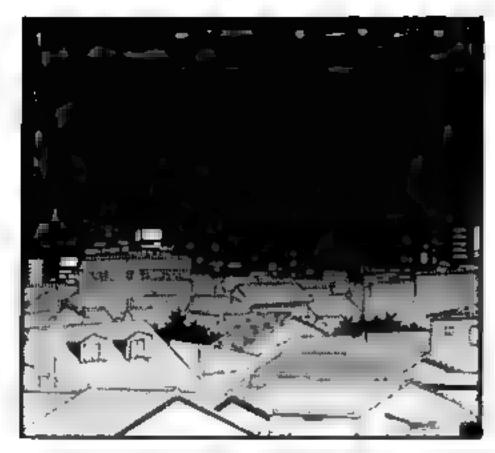














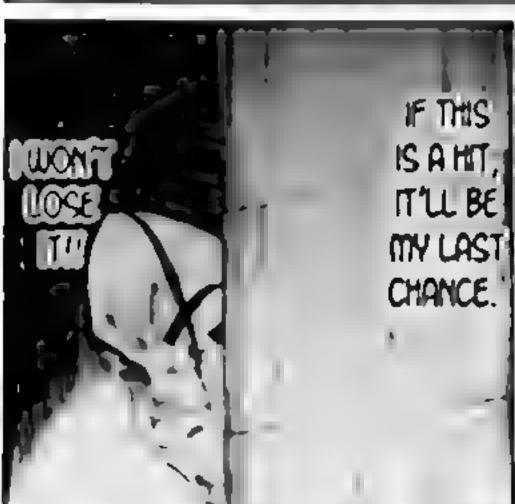
























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More scanlation information for the leech--- er, readers, I will try to shed some light on a few things, like joint projects, online readers, apparent lack of appreciation and staff going MIA.

First up, joint projects: most groups try to avoid these because, even thoigh they might be easy to set up, they're not easy to maintain, someone has to act as the designated contact person for each group, at all times and everything fails if these contact persons go missing in action. Workload is also an issue to be considered. It's fine if one group provides translations and quality check and the other, cleaning and typesetting, but workload varies from one group to another. As stated before, joints are affected very much by missing staff. Which brings us to the next issue at hand.

Smaller groups are more affected by missing staff than larger ones. Our group, Deadbeat, has a core group of people working on all the series that we push out there. Typesetting and cleaning can be replaced, but at a very hefty price, time out of the other members, time that they don't have, as everyone is either working or studying. Or both, Translations, on the other hand... If a translator goes missing, the series might as well be dropped, because they are very hard to find and also, other translators don't really want to pick up the projects. Translators do have a tendency to spread themselves too thin, so they can't afford to pick up other series.

Online readers and the apparent lack of appreciation. These two issues go hand in hand, as cause and effect. Not everybody knows everything about the scanlation world, especially not readers. Most readers opt for the online readers because they don't have to do any work whatsoever, everything is there for them. They don't have to go to the site or forums of the group and say a word of appreciation and get the chapter themselves. This really annoys translators, out of everybody involved, mainly because they only work for others, as opposed to cleaners or typesetters, who also work for themselves, assuming that they want to know how the story goes.

RAWs:

Internet

Translation:

Masa

Proofreading: georgi

Cleans:

crazy\_horse

Redraws:

kyuubi654

Typesetting:

crazy\_horse

QC:

Masa













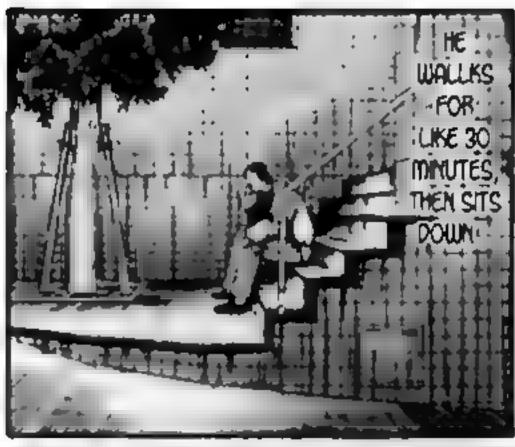




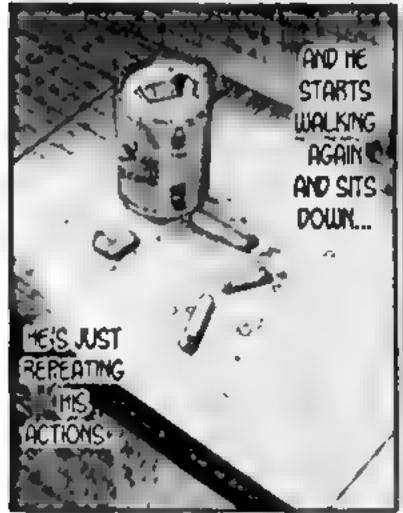












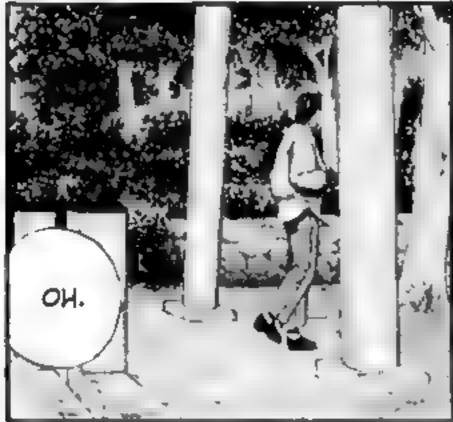






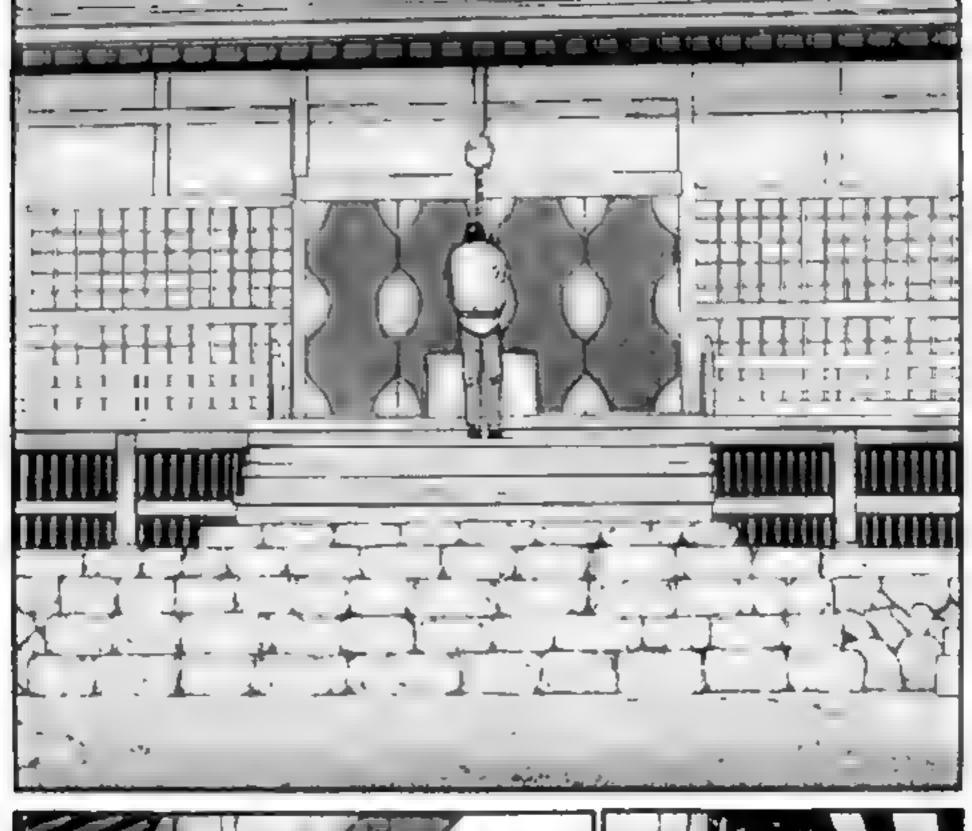


















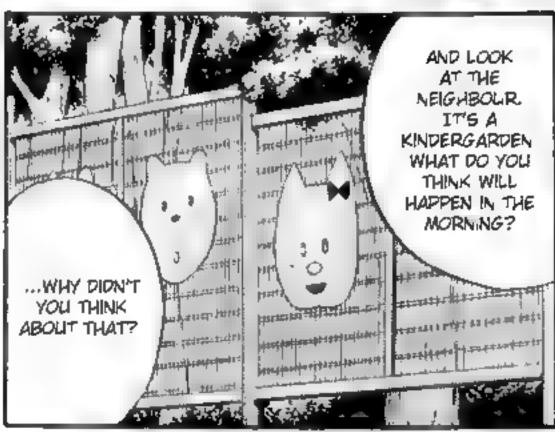
































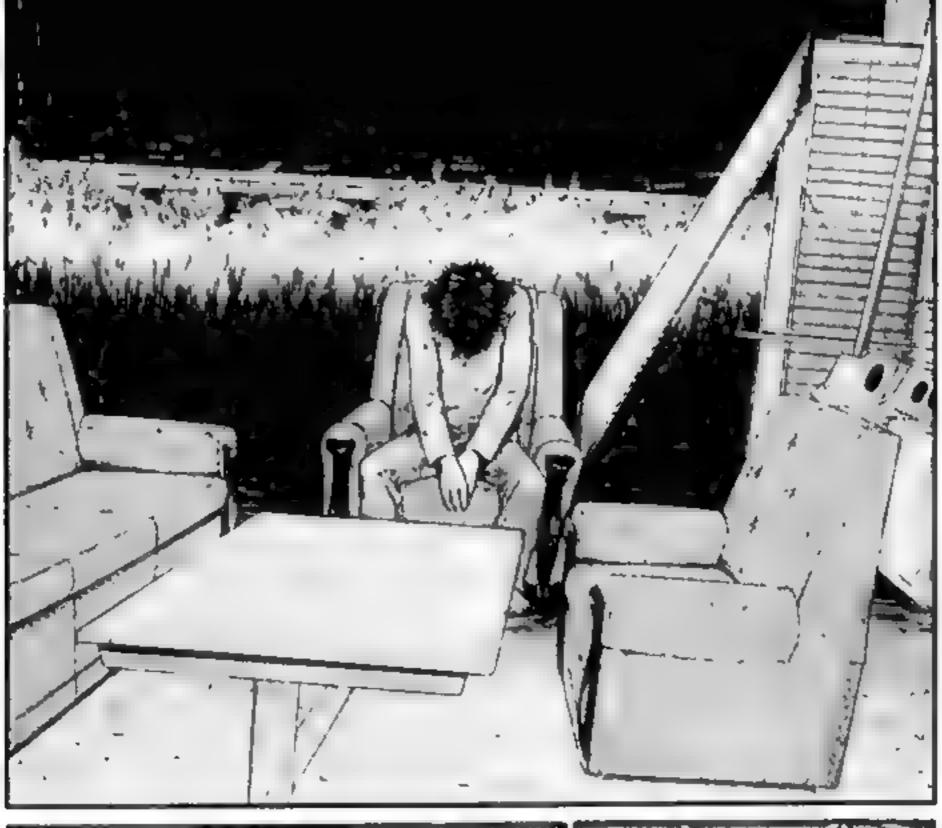














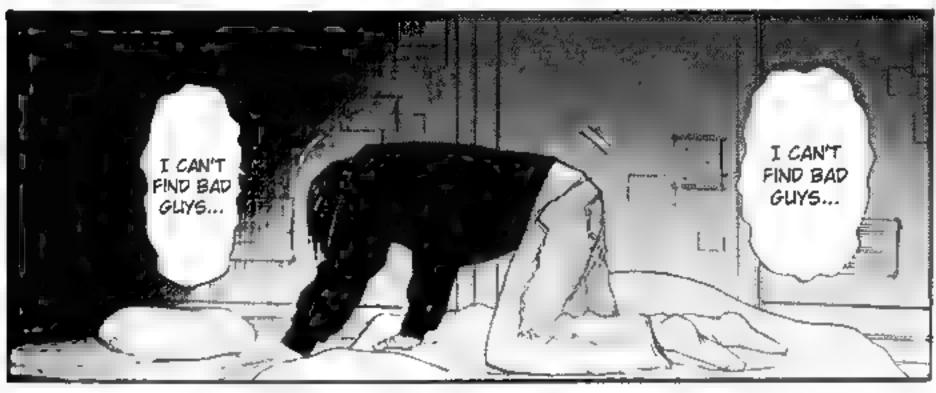


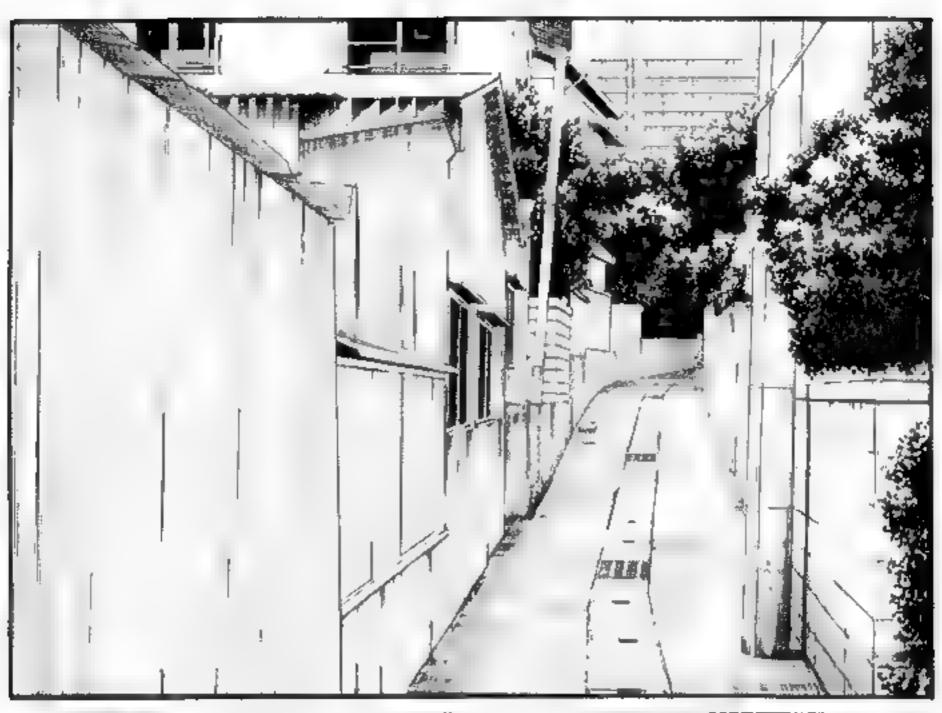


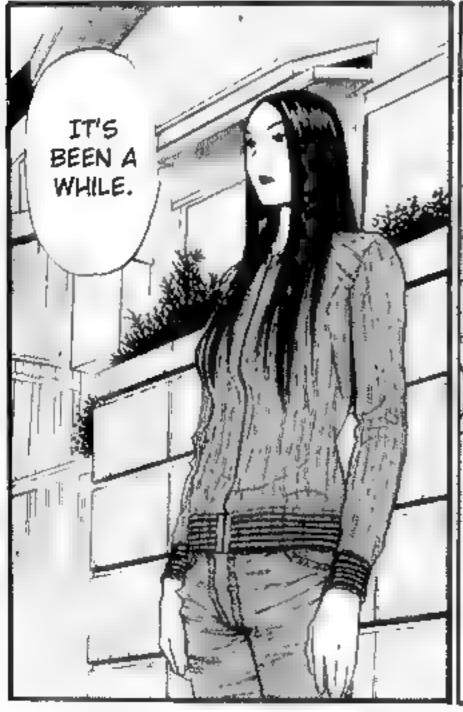






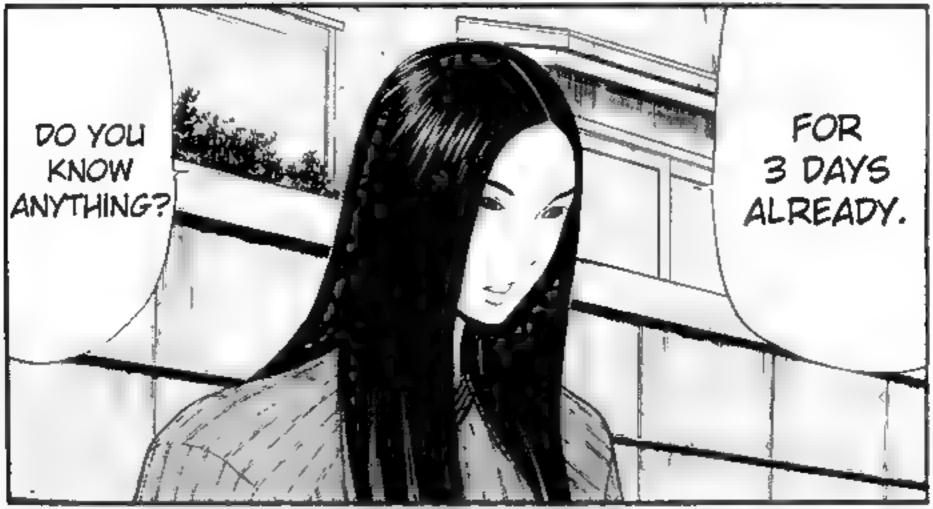


























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Merry Christmas, folks. Or whatever you may be celebrating.

Most people enjoy this time of the year because they can get a few more days off from work or they can enjoy the snow for a couple of days. That's affit even snows where you live. What really boggles my mind is the fact that there was snow in Egypt, after 112 years and I didn't get one inch/mm of snow this year, in a relatively cold area of Europe. The weather has been pretty stupid as of late.

This will also serve as a medium, to wish you all HAPPY NEW YEAR!!

Masa was able to get this chapter translated in time, for which lam very thankful, but the probability of another chapter being released for the actual New Years is pretty low. I hope 2013 has been treating you well, because life can be a real bitch sometimes.

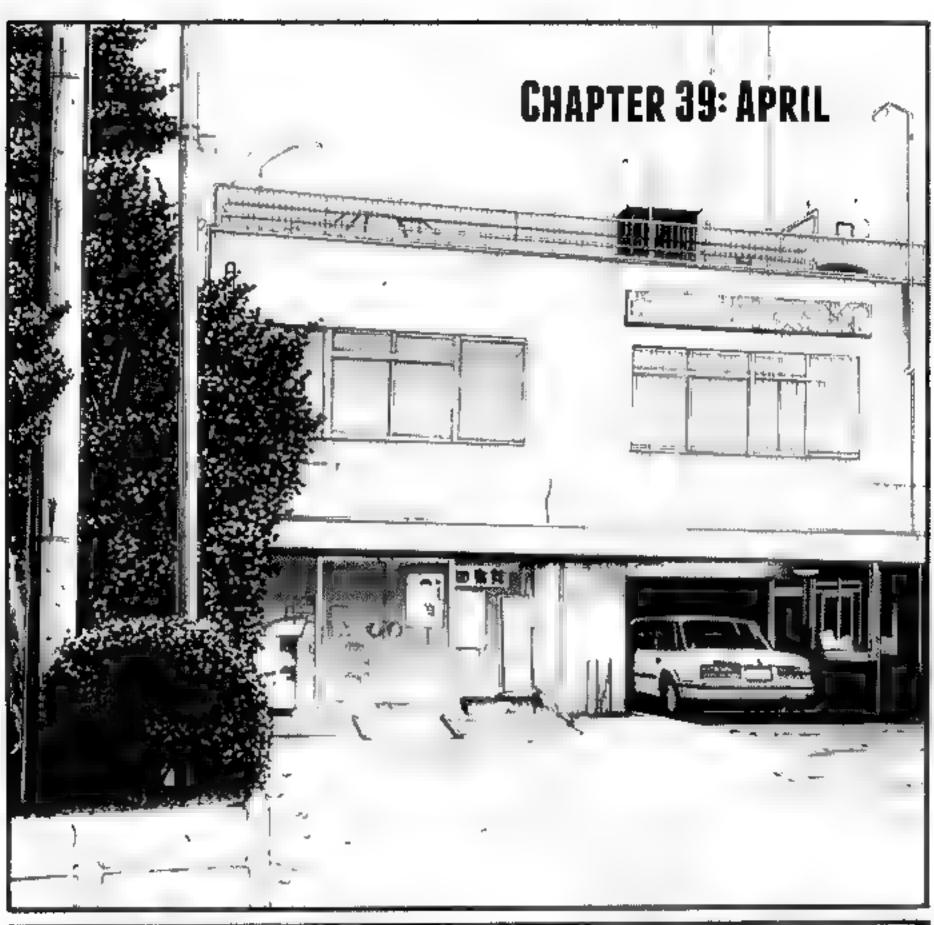
Only 5 more chapters now. Thopseyou like this nice picture of a decorated fit, covered in snow, because I sure do, even if a little blurry. I mjust in this holiday for the snow and the lights. Stay cool, Internet people (or keep being trolls, you jerks).

RAWS:
Translation:
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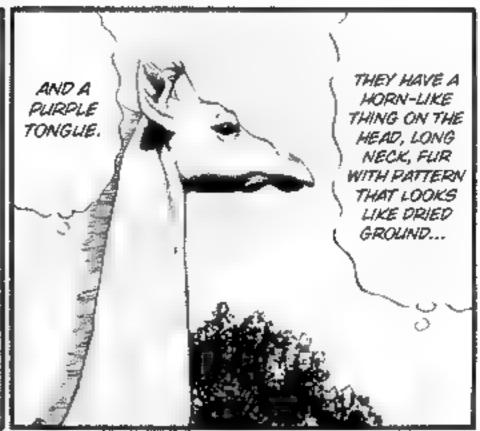












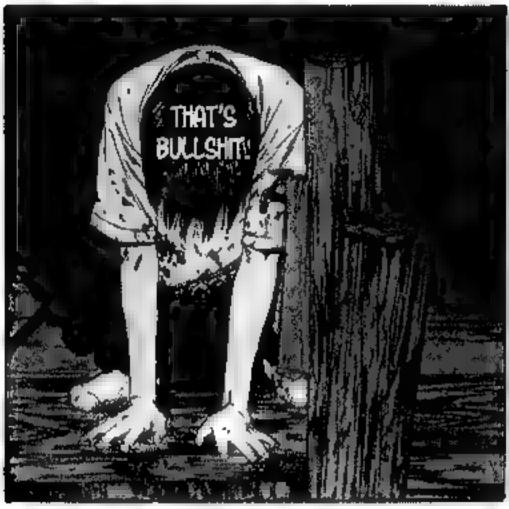
















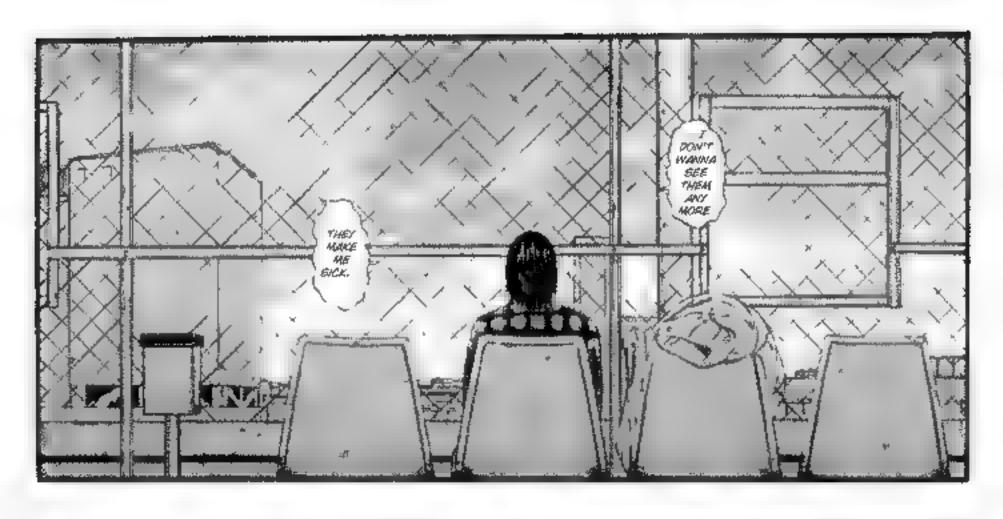




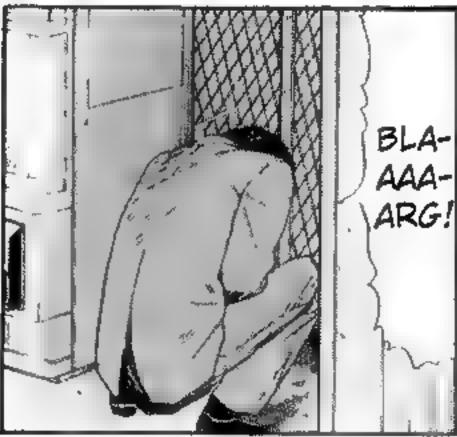






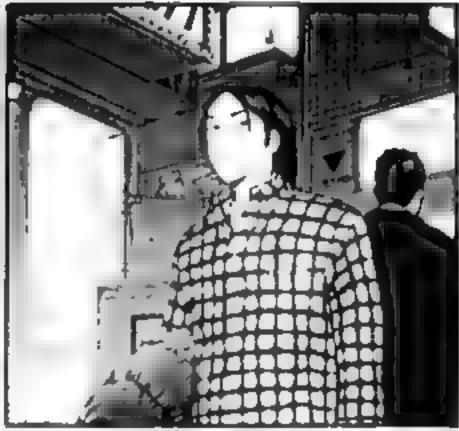




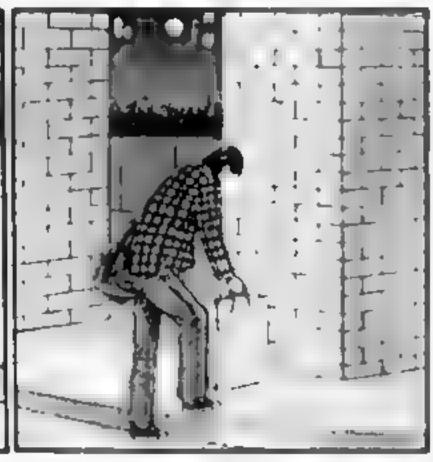


















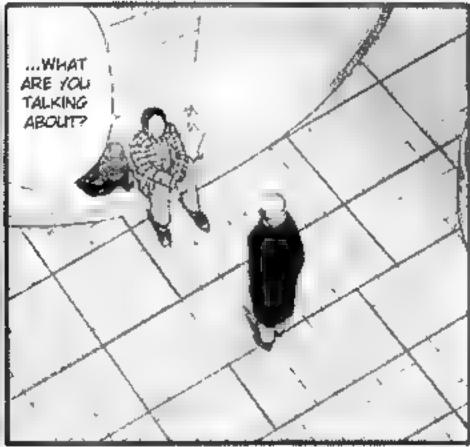








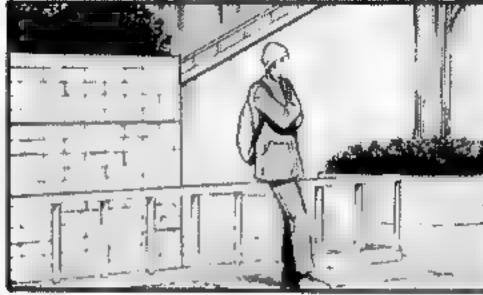














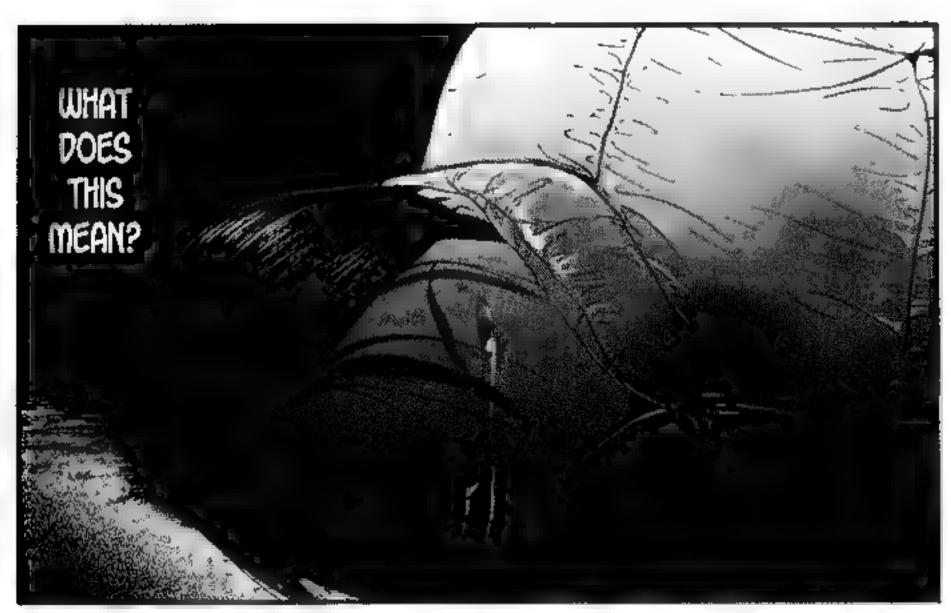




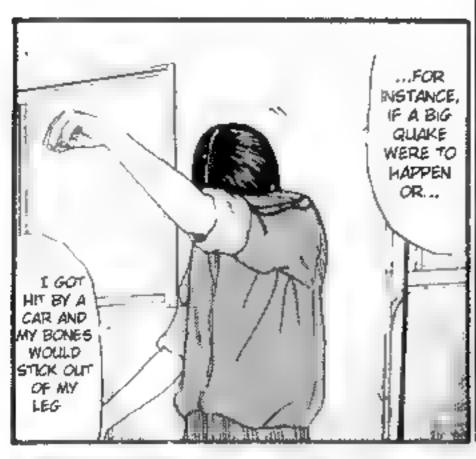


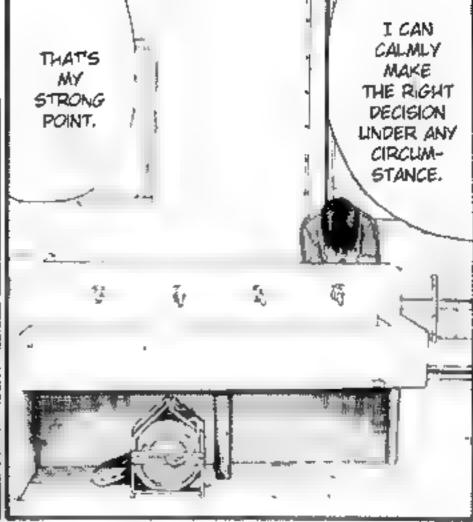








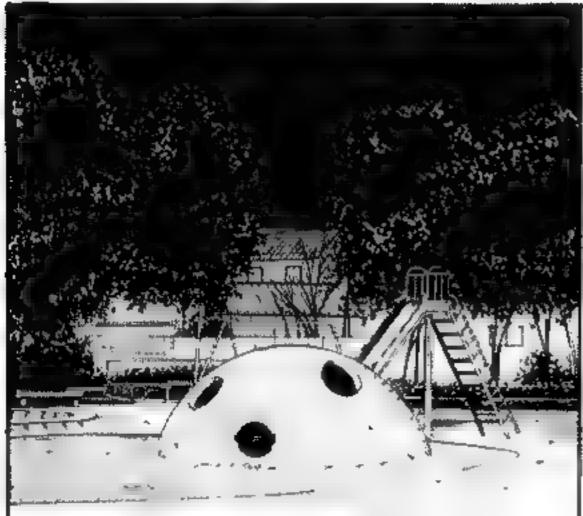




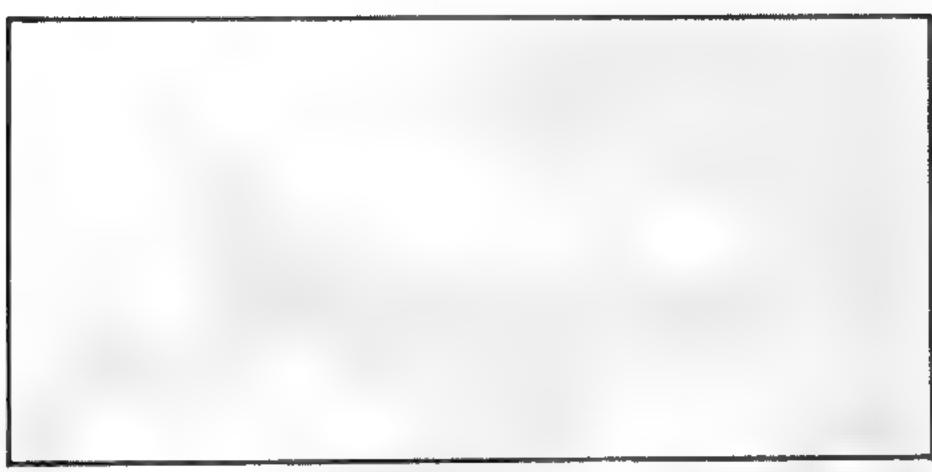




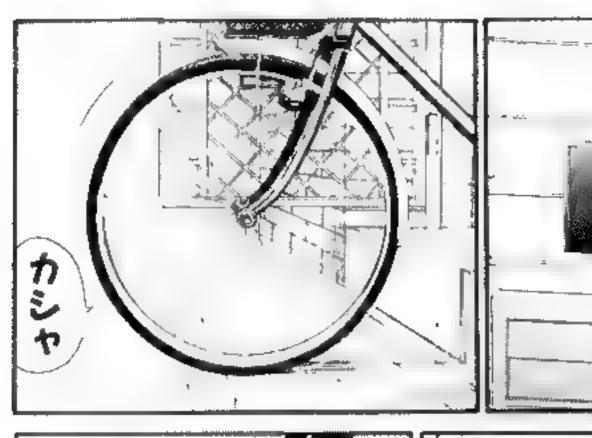










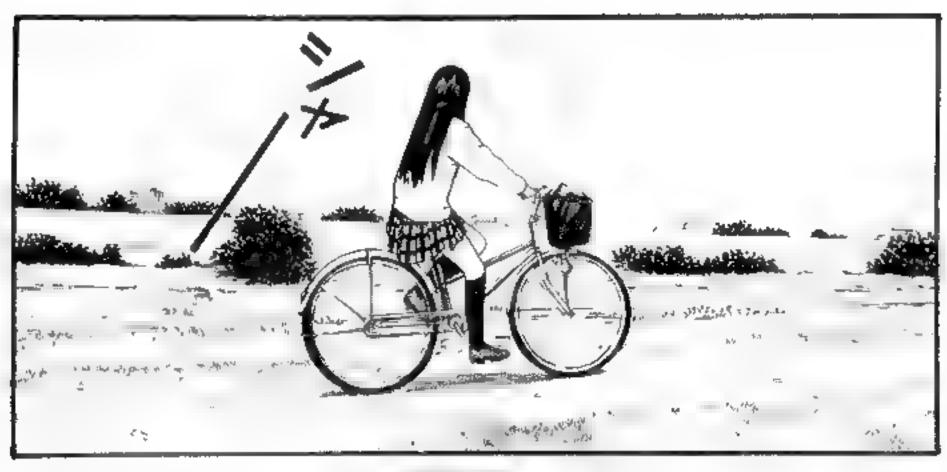






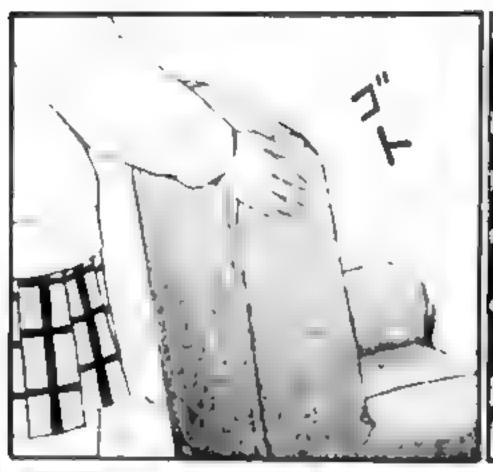










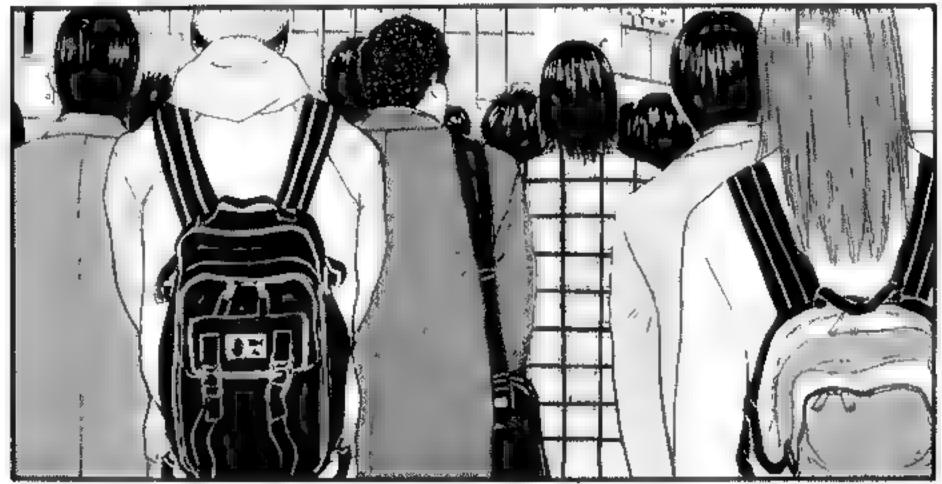




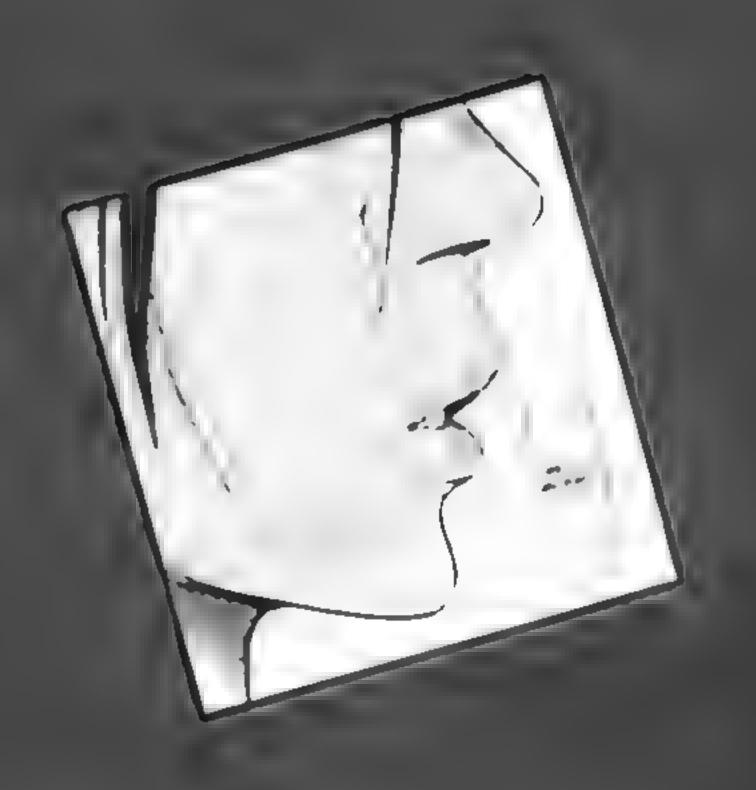
















## DEADBEAT-SCANS

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Another chapter, less remaining, yadda yadda.

I tell you, coming up with stuff for this page is harder than it seems. Originality doesn't pay off. I wish it was as snowy where I live as it's in this background image, but oh well.

Oh, and speaking of weather and images, it's April in this chapter, with trees blooming all around, teeming with life. And you can't have spring in Japan without sakura trees. A somewhat strange tree that is only cultivated for its beauty, as it bears no fruit, it even has its own festival.

Hanami (lit. "flower viewing") is the Japanese traditional custom of enjoying the transient beauty of flowers, "flower" in this case almost always meaning cherry blossoms ("sakura") or (less often) plum blossoms ("ume"). From the end of March to early May, sakura bloom all over Japan, and around the first of February on the island of Okinawa.

Japan has a wide variety of cherry blossoms (sakura); well over 200 cultivars can be found there. The most popular variety of cherry blossom in Japan is the Somei Yoshino. Its flowers are nearly pure white, tinged with the palest pink, especially near the stem. They bloom and usually fall within a week, before the leaves come out. Therefore, the trees look nearly white from top to bottom. Other categories include yamazakura, yaezakura, and shidarezakura. The yaezakura have large flowers, thick with rich pink petals. The shidarezakura, or weeping cherry, has branches that fall like those of a weeping willow, bearing cascades of pink flowers. (Source: Wikipedia)

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CHAPTER 40: MAGIC









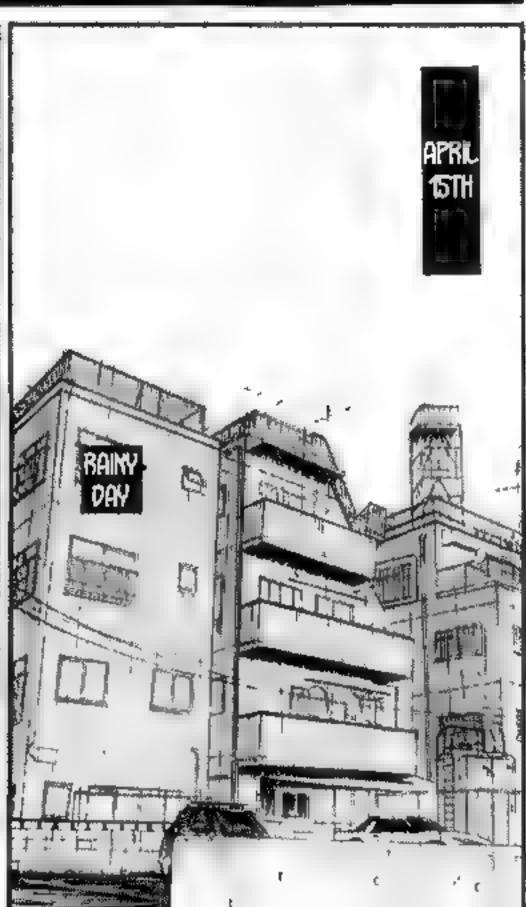












































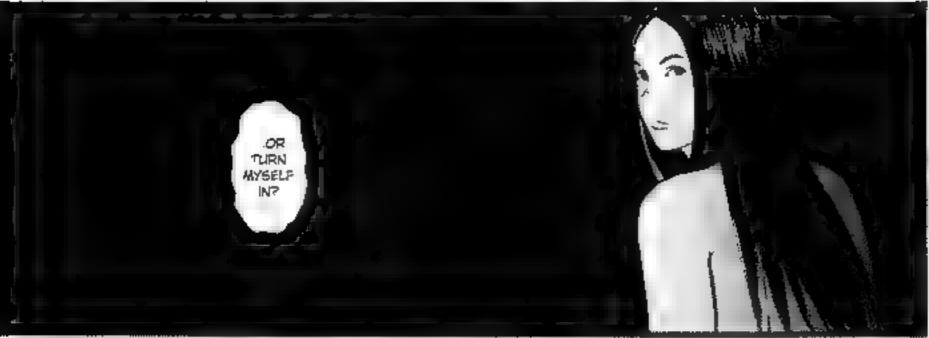


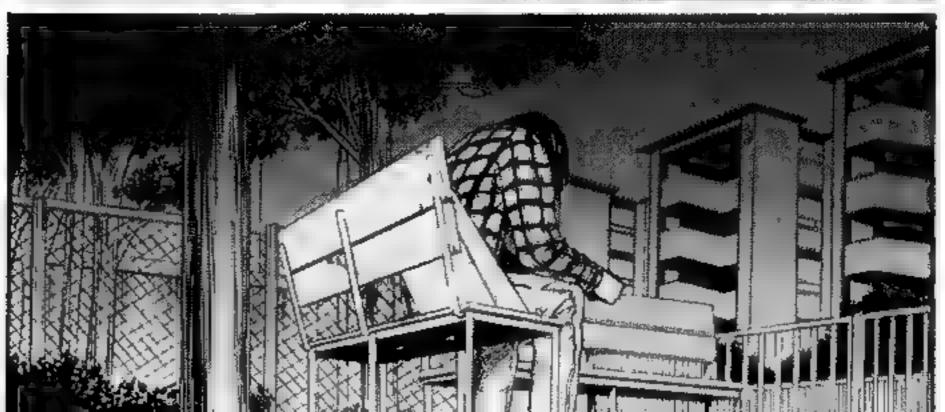


















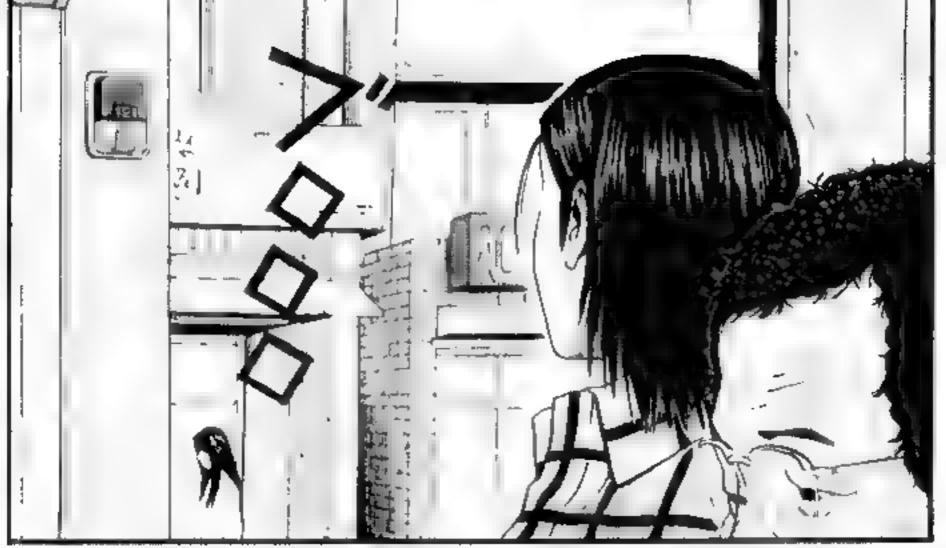




































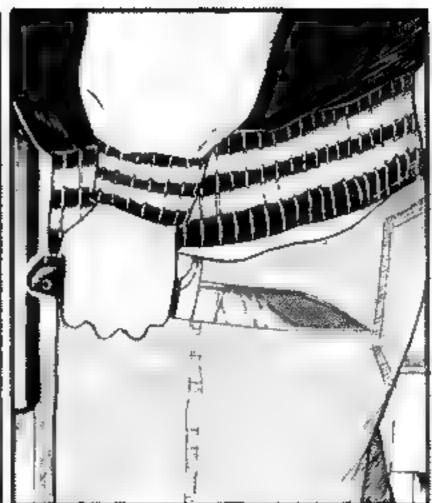




















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A futon is traditional Japanese bedding consisting of padded mattresses and quilts pliable enough to be folded and stored away during the day, allowing the room to serve for purposes other than as a bedroom. The bedding set referred to as futon in Japan fundamentally consists of a shikibuton (bottom mattress) and a kakebuton (thick quilted bedcover). The word futon is an English loanword derived from Japanese futon (布団 or 河団). It is Sino-Japanese, originally meaning round cushions filled with cattail flower spikes'; it is derived from Chinese fu or pu (河 cattail) + ton or tuan (団 round).

Udon is a type of thick wheat flour noodle of Japanese cuisine, often served hot as a noodle soup in its simplest form, as kake udon, in a mildly flavoured broth called kakejiru, which is made of dashi, soy sauce (shōyu), and mirin. It is usually topped with thinly chopped scallions. Other common toppings include tempura, often prawn or kakiage (a type of mixed tempura fritter), or aburaage, a type of deep-fried tofu pockets seasoned with sugar, mirin, and soy sauce. A thin slice of karnaboko, a halfmoon-shaped fish cake, is often added. Shichimi can be added to taste,

There are wide variations in both thickness and shape for udon noodles: inchiwa udon; a thin type from Akita Prefecture; mimi udon (literally "ear udon"); a lucky preserved food in Kuzu, Tochigi (it looks similar to ears); himokawa: an extreme flat and wide type from Kiryū, Gunma; hōtō: a flat and wide type, usually cooked with vegetables, particularly Japanese "kabocha" squash, from Yamanashi Prefecture; kishimen: a flat type from the Nagoya; ise udon; a soft type, usually eaten with sweet soy sauce, from ise, Mie; sanuki udon: a thick and rather stiff type from Kagawa Prefecture; hakata udon; a thick and soft type from the Fukuoka; dango-first similar to the above Hohtoh, from Oita Prefecture, nominally a "dumpling soup", it resembles very thick, flat udon; okinawa soba: also called suba, a regional Okinawan noodle made by adding some vegetal ash to the flour, similar to how ramen is made. However, it is very similar to udon. (Source: Wikipedia)

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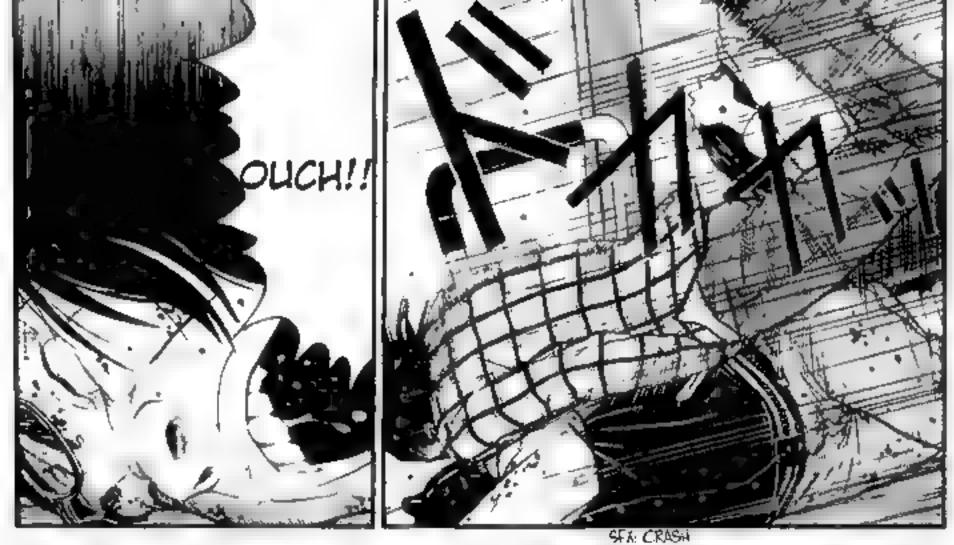


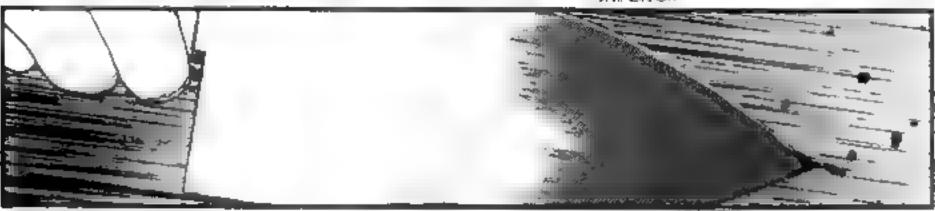






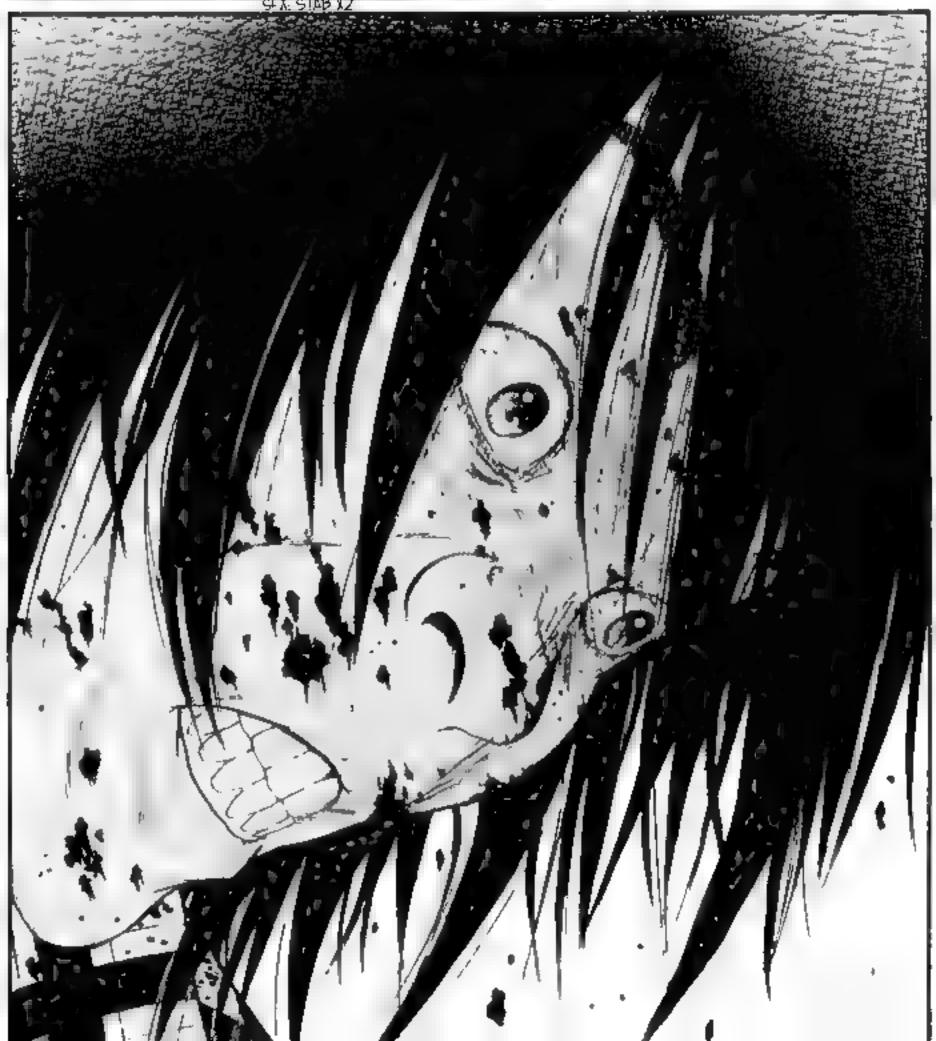
























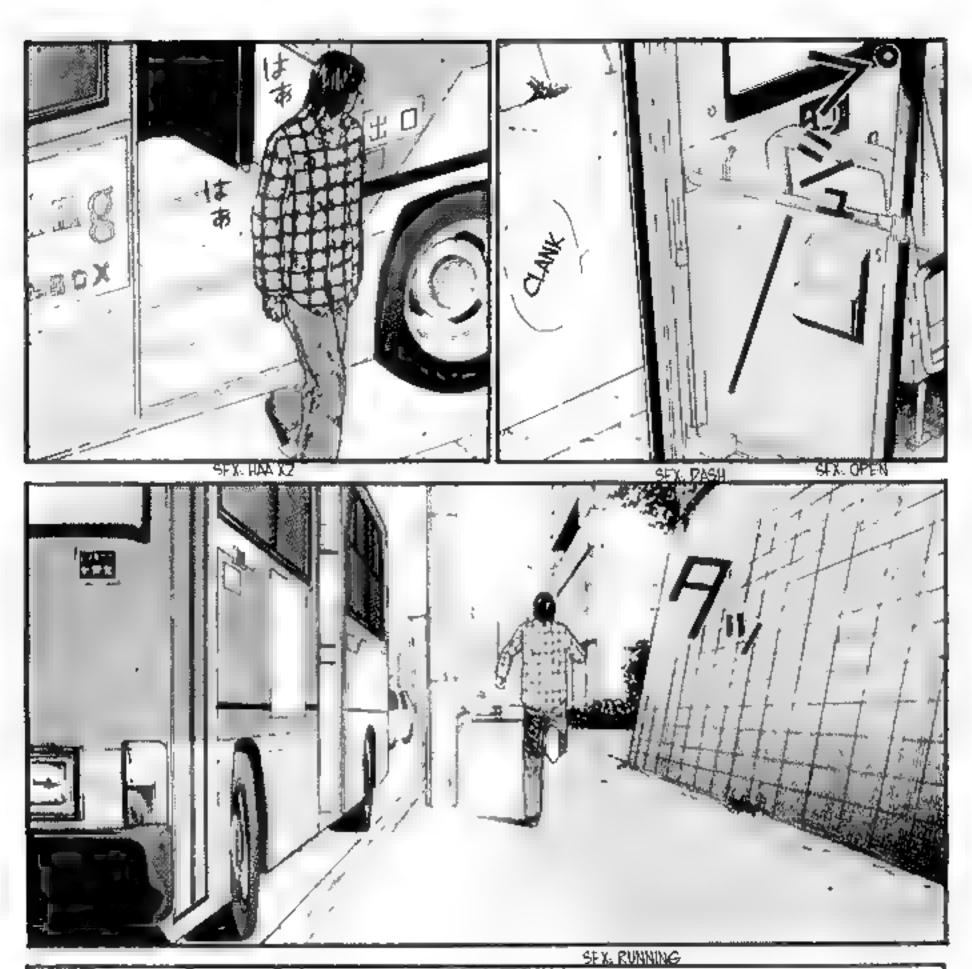


















































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## CDEADBEAT CRICHIGHWAY NET

On the subject of priority seats. You don't need me to tell you what they are, you are all too familiar with the subject at hand. They are usually located right next to the carriage doors for easy on and off access. There is usually a sign indicating the types of people to be given this preferential seating. Anyone may sit in these seats as long as they are not preventing one of these people from sitting down in that seat.

It is interesting to note, however, that the original priority seats were called silver seats in Japan and were first introduced on respect for the Age. day in 1973. The name was later changed to priority seat, possibly because there weren't many silver colored people.

info taken and adapted from:

https://www.japanthinas.co.jp/sommunity/2012/02/17/manaunity/super-priority-seats what will they do

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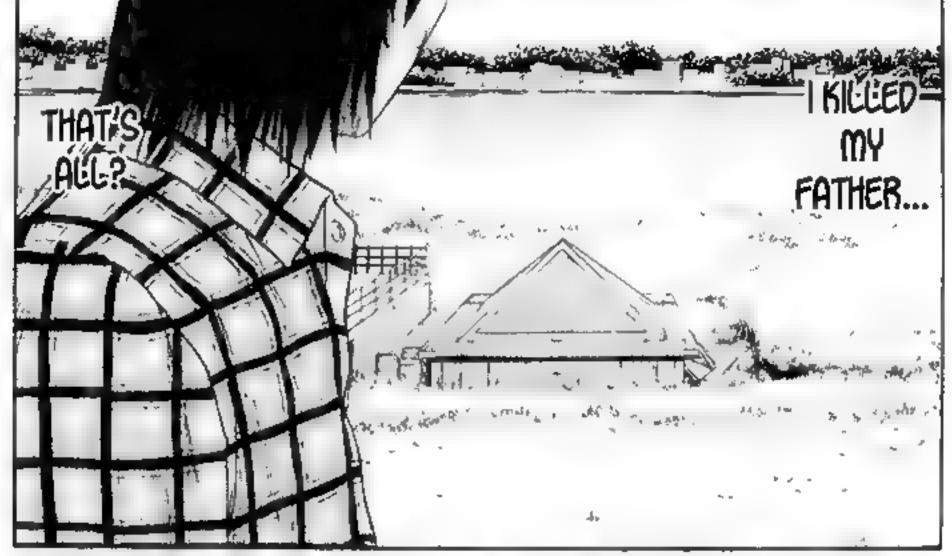
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CHAPTER 42: BE THANKFUL







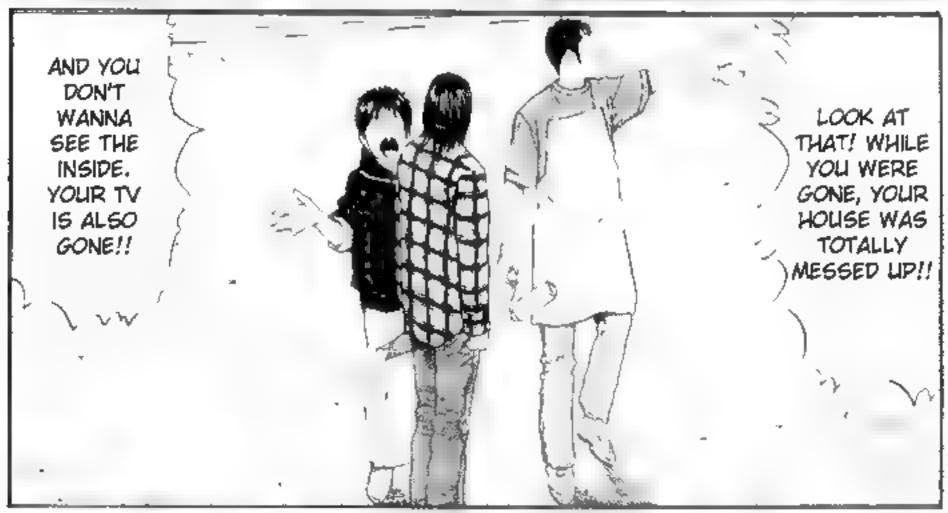




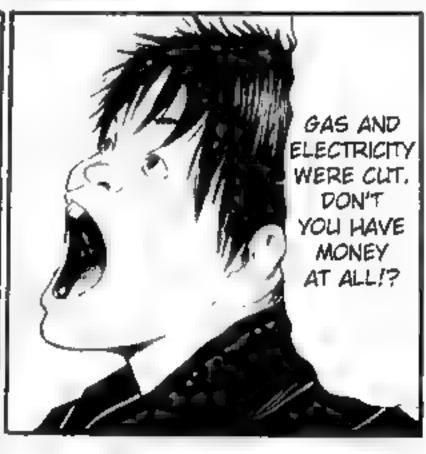
























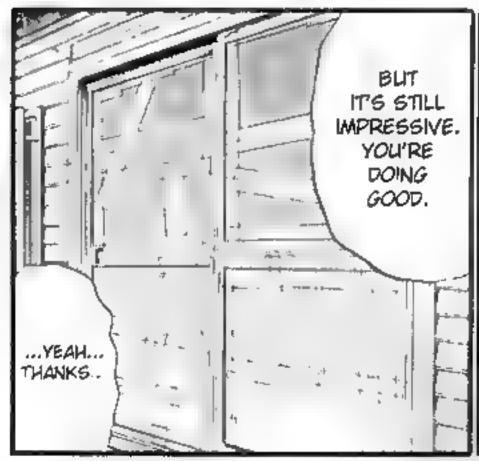












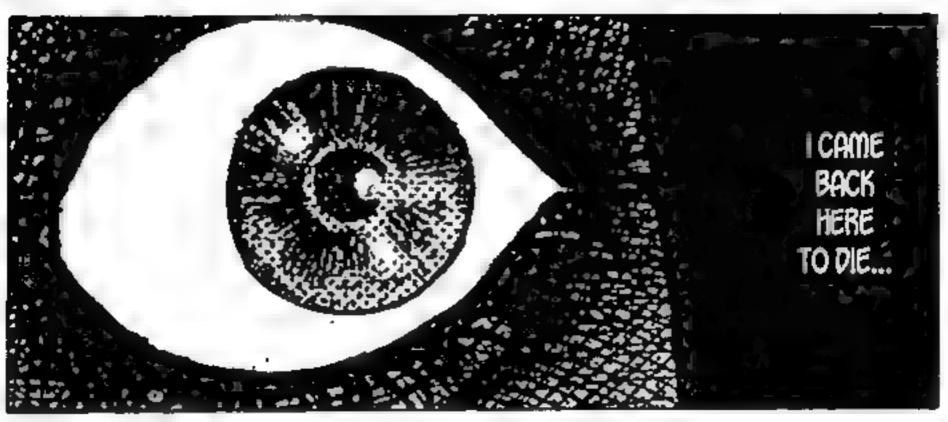




































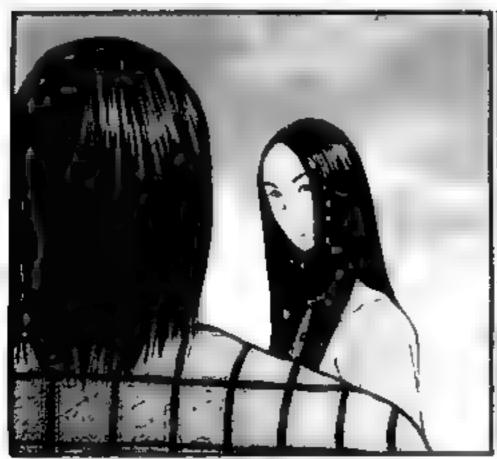


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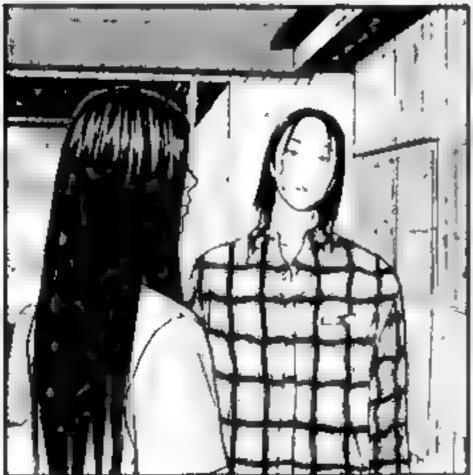


















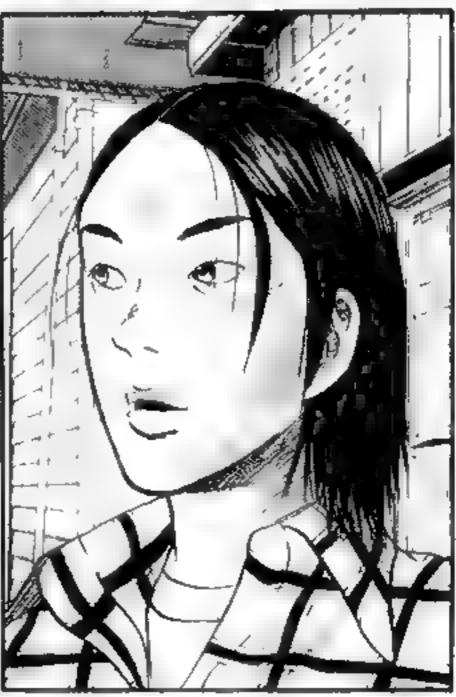






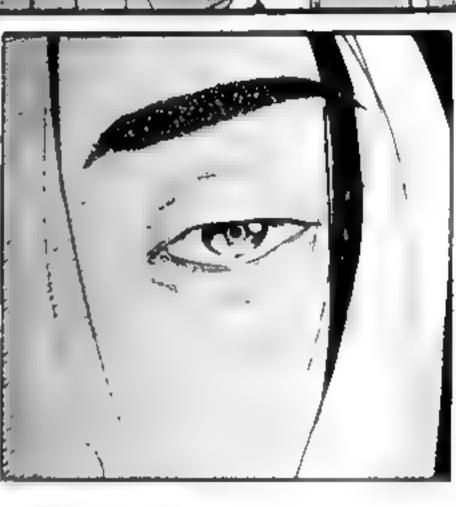




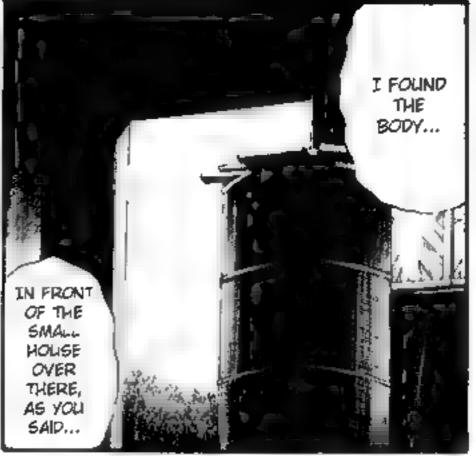


















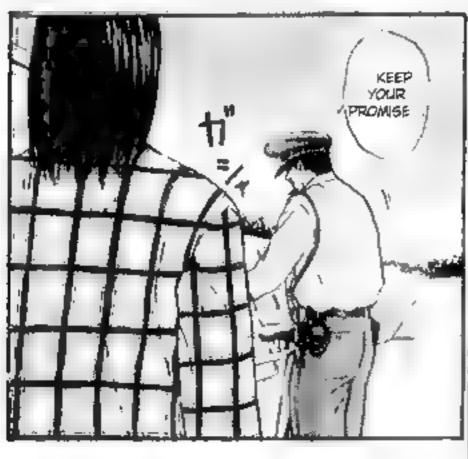


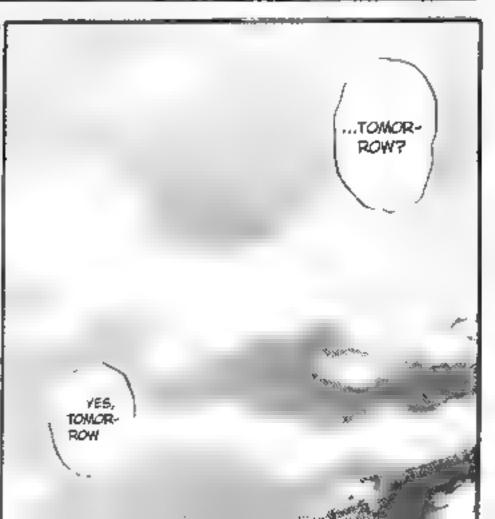


















## DEADBEAT SCANS COMPANIES OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

Time for a completely unrelated note, that has nothing to do with the chapter. Better than leaving the page blank, I think Feel free to have a divergent opinion.

Setsubunis the day before the beginning of Spring in Japan. The name literally means seasonal division? but usually the term refers to the Spring Setsubun, properly called Risshun, celebrated yearly on February 8 as part of the Spring Festival. Setsubun has its origins in tsuina, a Chinese custom introduced to Japan in the eighth century.

The custom of Mamena kills usually performed by the toshiotoko of the household (the nais who was bornent) accessing a simply as on the Characteristic Council of the household Roasted soybeans (talks) was borned by the coshiotoko accessing the male head of the household Roasted soybeans (talks) was borned by the coshiotoko accessing the characteristic control of the coshiotoko accessing the co

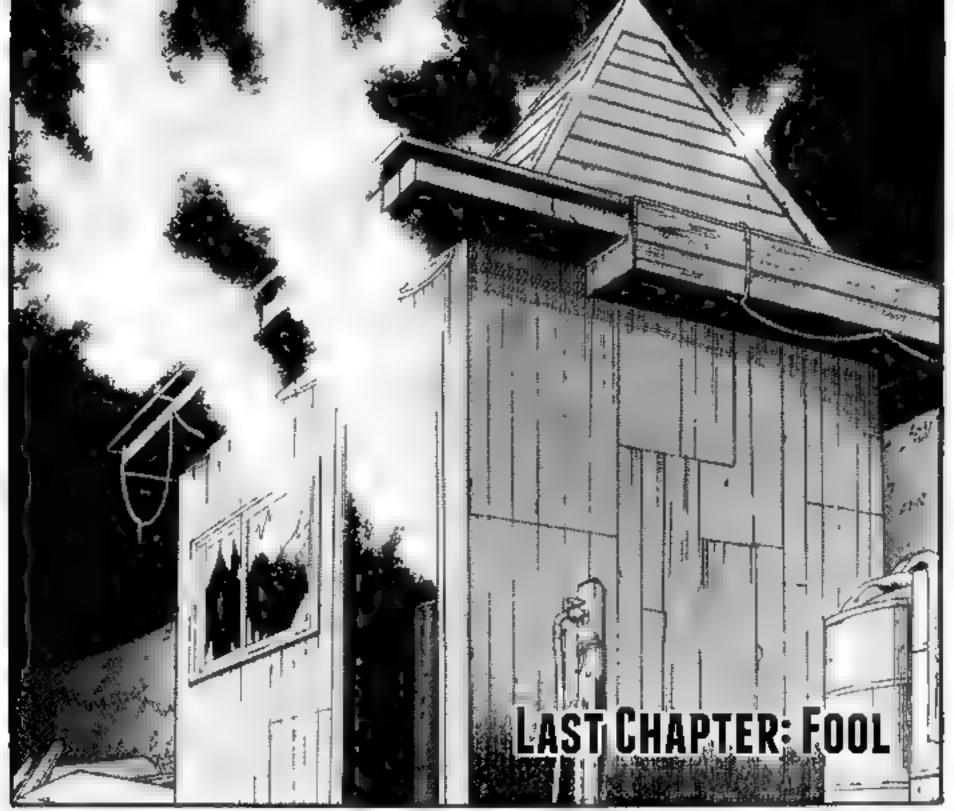
This is still common practice in households but many people will attend a shrine or temple's Spring festival where this is done. The beans are thought to symbolically purify the home by driving away the evil spirits that bring misfortune and bad health with them:

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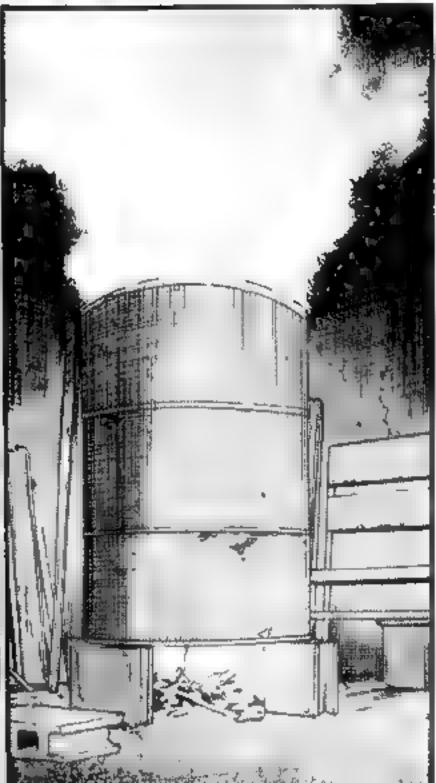
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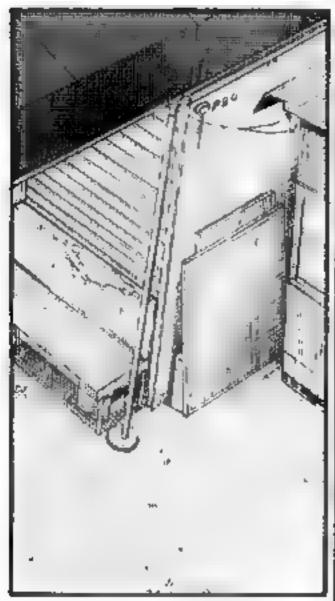






















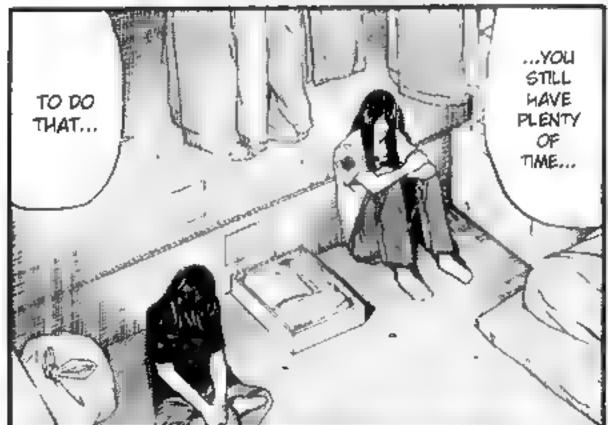


























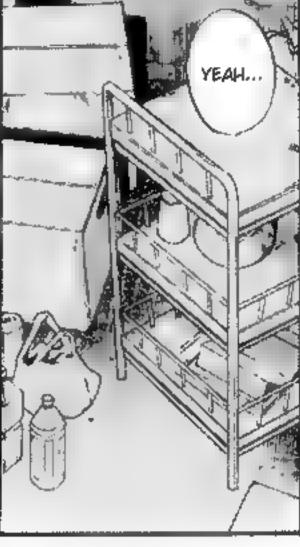


















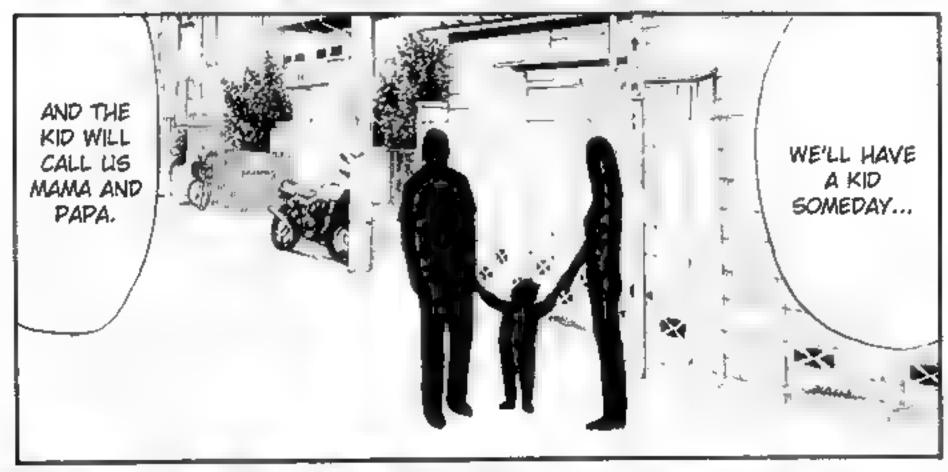


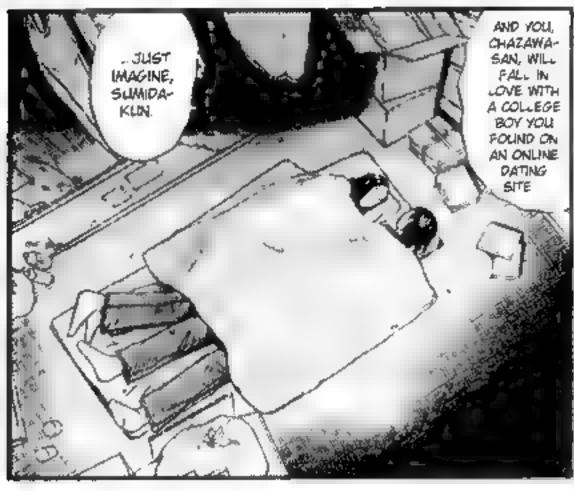








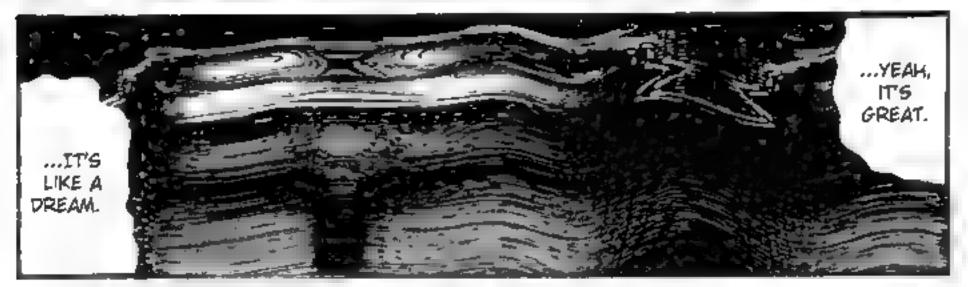


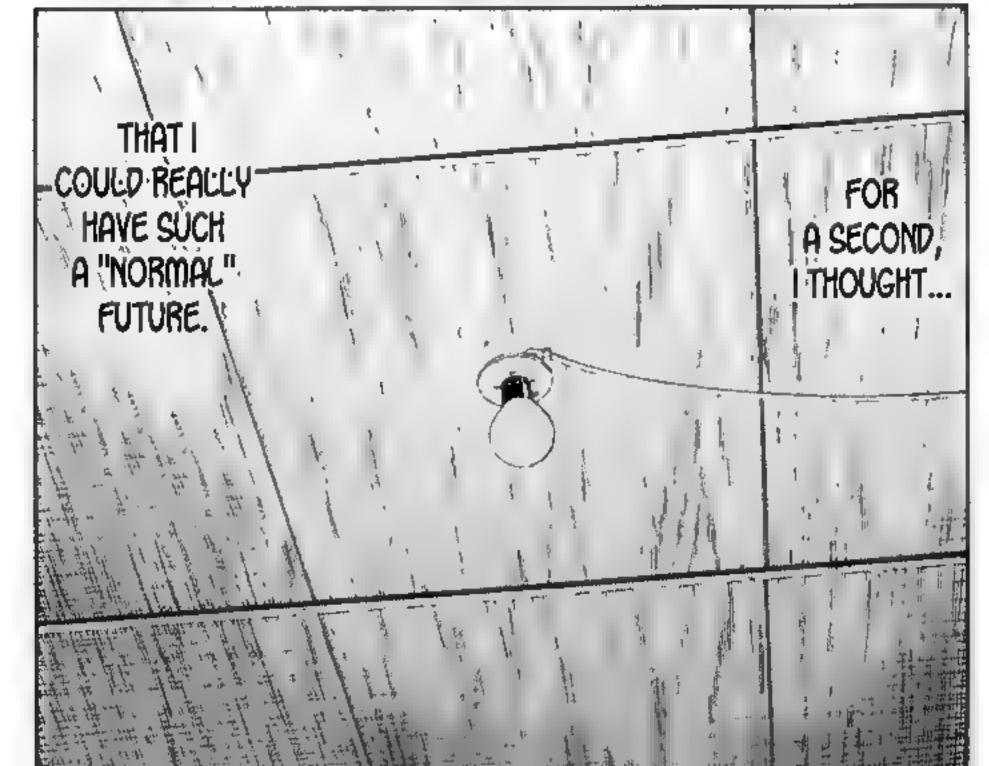


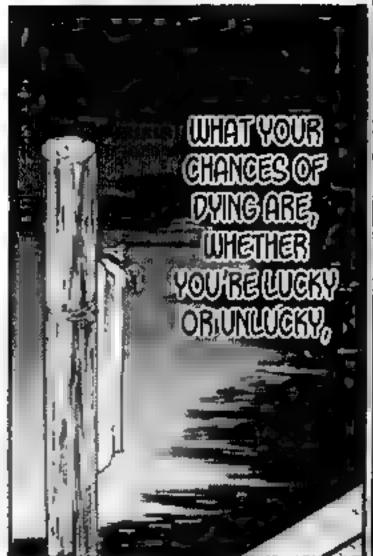














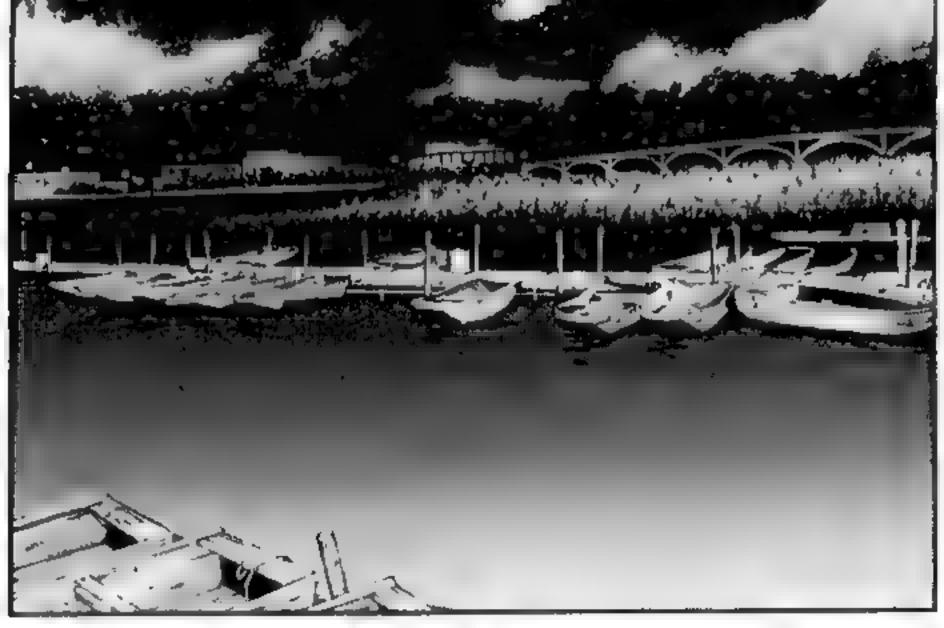
NO MATTER HOW RICH, GOOD OR BAD YOU ARE...

EVERYONE EVENTUALLY DIES...

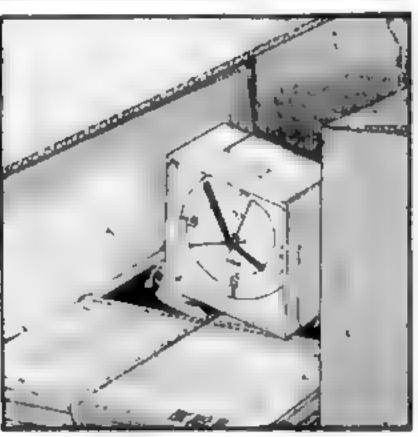
















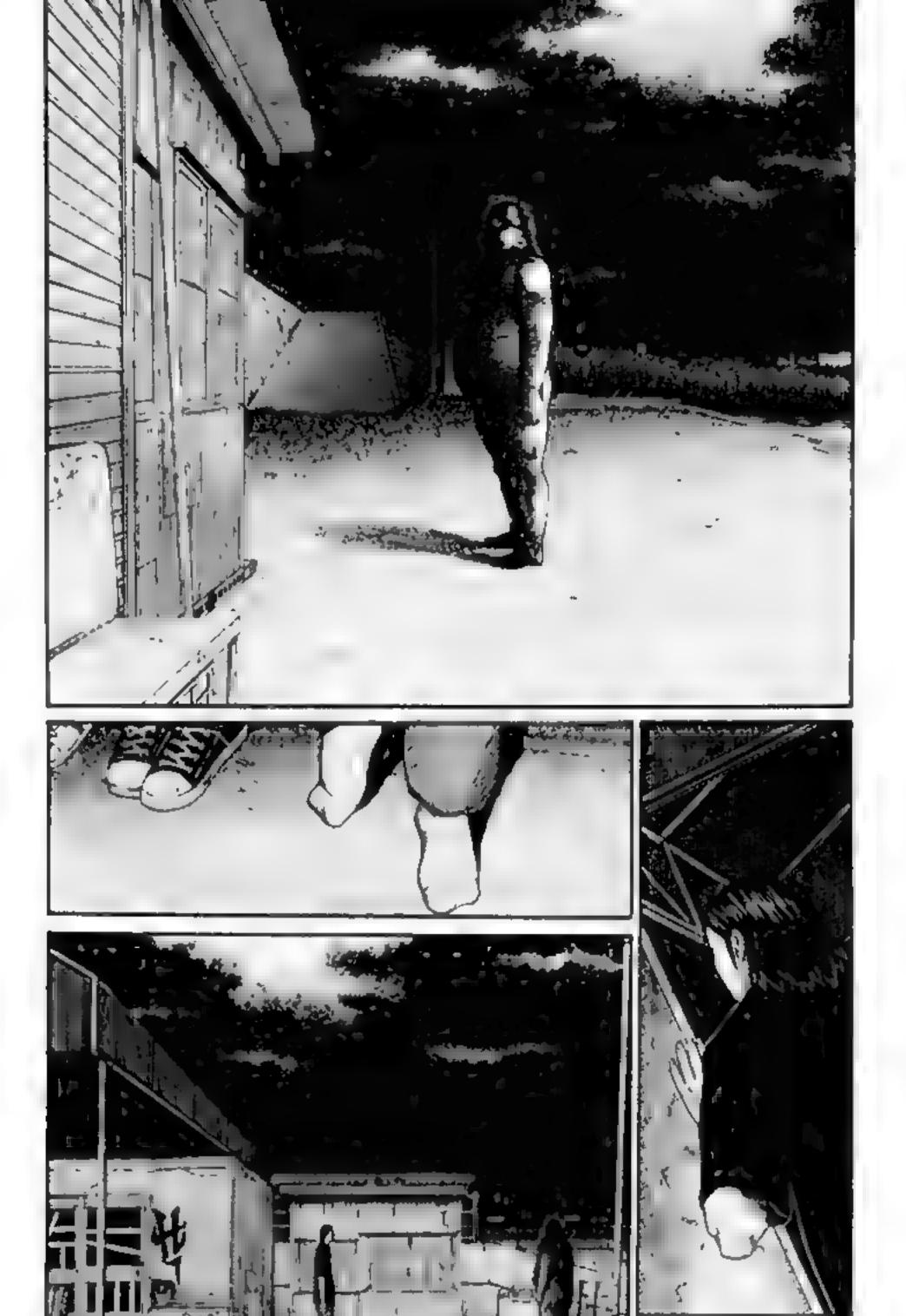














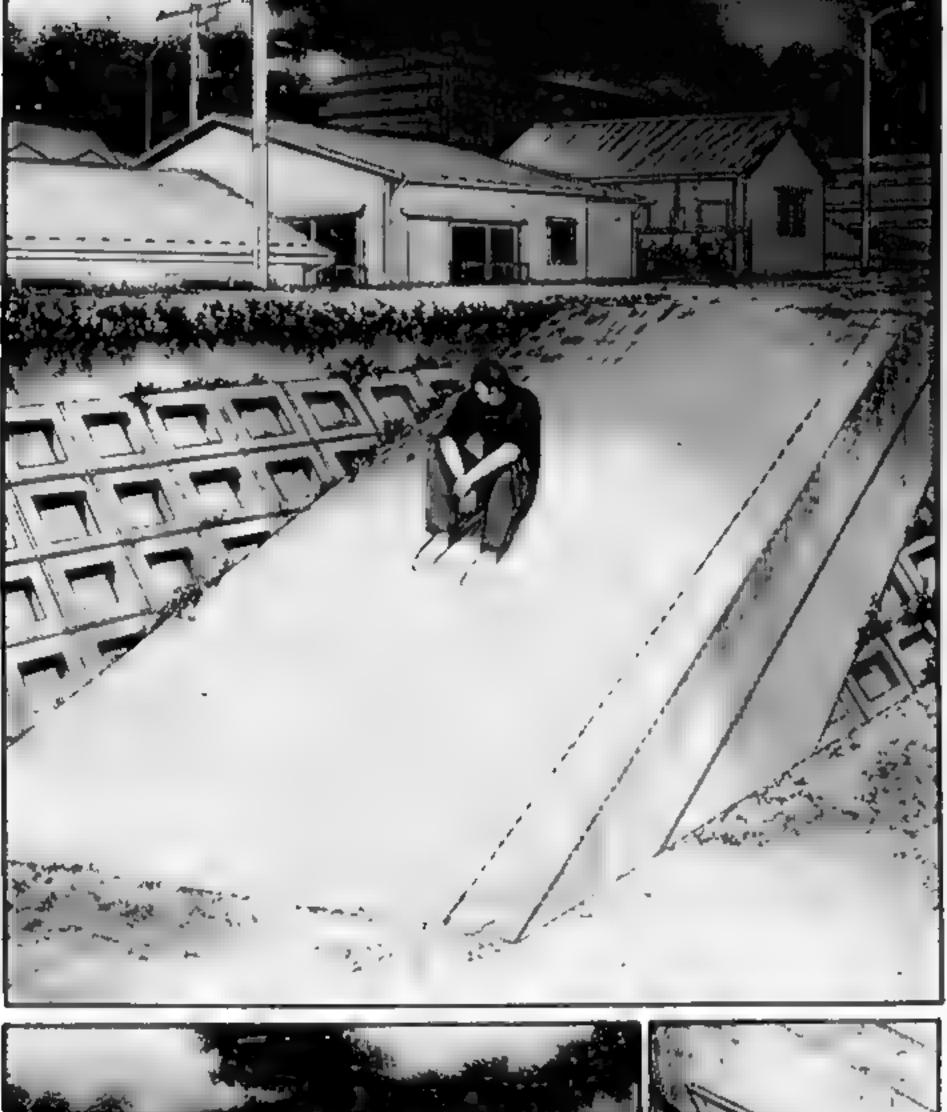




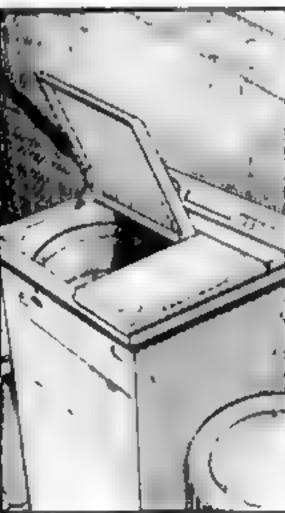




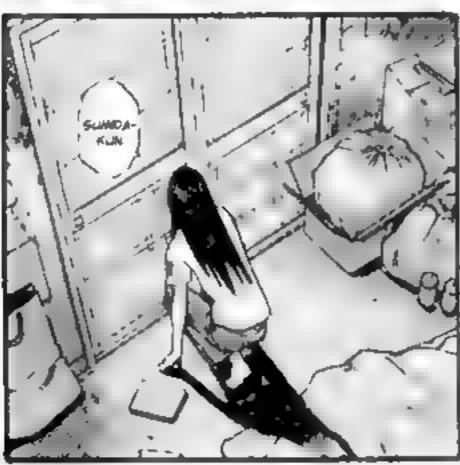






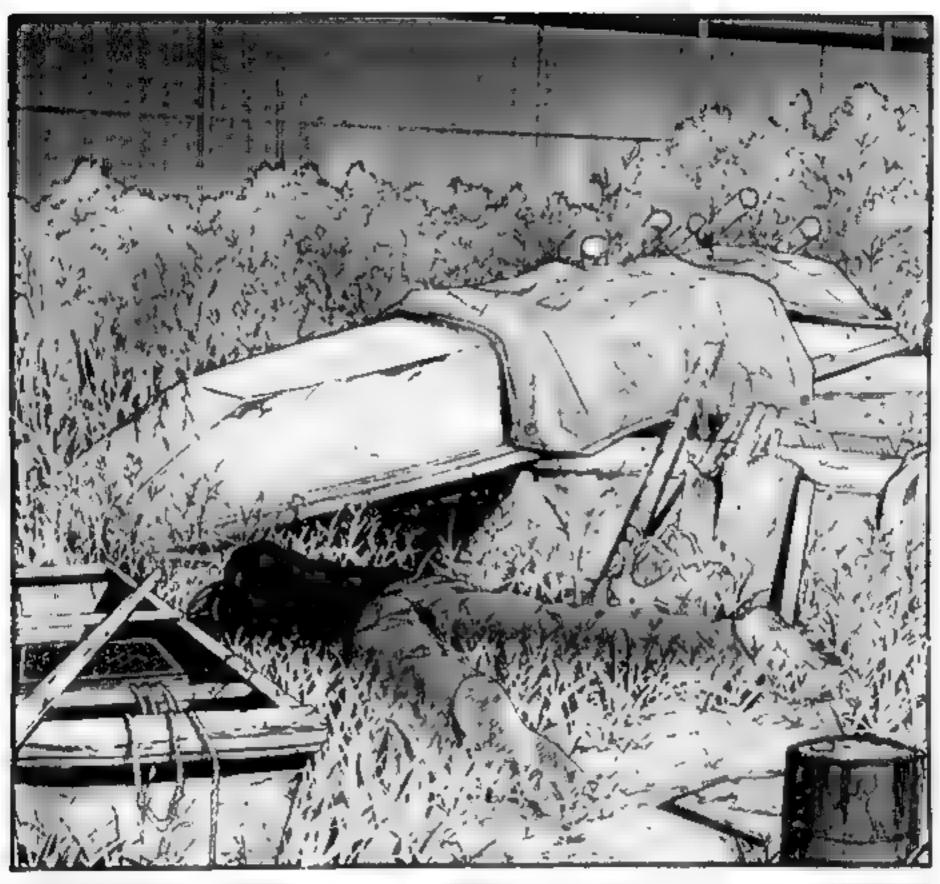






















感想をおもちになりましたか。 あなたは、この本を読んで、どんな

のみなさまのご意見をおまちしていま 編集部では、この本についての読

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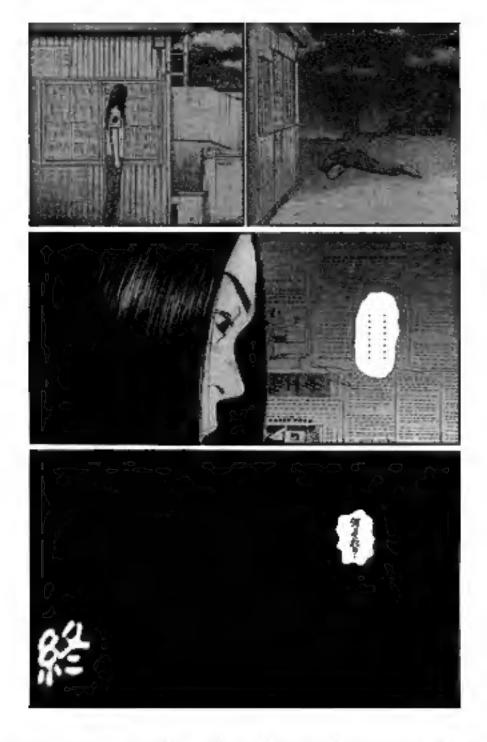
発行者 Ti 株式会社講談社 嵐 隆

販売部(03)5395 3608 34

電話

ISBN4-06-361055-1 (ヤマ)

Printed in Japan



As you can see, the quality of the image is horrendous, but this is the best that can be found, link provided by Masa. I tried to make it look more presentable, but this is the best I can do with it. What you see is the original size. There is a bigger version, but it's more trouble than it's worth. The location of the body, the circumstances, everything is different. And we can actually see her reaction here: she's confused, she doesn't know what to make of the situation.

If you haven't watched the live-action movie that was made after the manga, you should. Originally, the director, **Sion Sono**, wanted to be as faithful to the manga as possible, but changed his mind after the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake, (just before the date set to start shooting), then setting Sumida's story against the backdrop of the catastrophe. The changes were many, with most of Sumida's friends from the manga removed or changed, leaving Sumida and Chazawa somewhat isolated. To further emphasize this aspect, parts of the movie were shot in real places affected by the tsunami and not on a set.

The ending is very different from the manga, you can actually detect just a hint of hope, you're left with the feeling that everything can still be saved, the path to redemption is long and arduous, but not impossible.







## DEADBEAT-SCANS

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## A few words from Masa:

The title "Himizu" is in reference to a species of mole only found in Japan, the Japanese shrew mole. They live underground most of their lives and only come out onto the surface at night. Hence the name: "Himizu" = "to not see the sun". If you want to see what it looks like, be sure to check this video out: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LUSrZ3DutOw

The magazine version of the ending is a bit different to this tankobon version. The manga ends with Chazawa finding the body of Sumida and saying "What's that supposed to mean?". To see the magazine version for yourself, check the very next page.

## A few words from me:

Here we are, folks, end of the line. It was good while it lasted. A series I just had to pick up because nobody was taking care of it anymore. Where will we go from here, will there be any more of Furuya Minoru's series coming from us in the future, like Saruchinesu or Wanitokagegisu? It depends on whether someone wants to translates them for us. I'd be more than interested to work on these two. In the meantime, we're looking for translators for some of our other series, such as Capeta and Hanagata.

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Translation: Masa

Proofreading: crazy\_horse

Cleans: crazy\_horse Redraws: kyuubi654

Redraws: kyuubi654 Typesetting: crazy\_horse

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Th-Th-That's all, folks!

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